

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

REFERENCE BOOK

CONTAINING

APPENDICES L AND M OF THE
PRINTING MANUAL

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF OFFICERS,
DRAFTING CLERKS, TYPISTS, PROOF-
READERS AND PRINTERS IN DEALING
WITH OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE
AND MANUSCRIPTS FOR THE PRESS

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MADRAS GOVERNMENT PRESS

1917

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NOTE

THE following extracts referring to the Printing Manual approved by Government in G O No 207, Public, dated 26th February 1917, will indicate the object of this compilation —

“41 Spelling and transliteration of Anglo-vernacular terms, names of places, persons, etc, in manuscripts sent to the press should be uniformly in accordance with the recognized system and the instructions in Appendix M, the use of symbols other than those which denote the long and short vowel being discontinued in ordinary publications. When the work of several writers is to appear in one publication (such as enclosures to a report) all spellings should be edited and made uniform with the body of the publication before the manuscript is sent to the press. This applies also to the use of capitals, italics, punctuation, unusual or technical abbreviations, side headings, notes, chapter and section headings, etc, and to the form of official address used in correspondence. Unless special instructions are given on the signed memorandum which accompanies the work when it is first sent to the press, or the work is one of special series, subsequent alterations of ‘style’ in the proof by the author will not be attended to by the press.”

“All matter which has to be printed should be carefully and completely edited before it is sent to the press.” As much of official correspondence may appear in print, it is desirable that the same care should be observed with ordinary letters as with reports, etc, written specially for the press.

“An author or editor is of course, entitled to insist on his personal idiosyncrasies when he pays for the printing, but in Government work uniformity and system are desirable if mistakes, delay and waste of money are to be avoided, though differences in opinion are not nearly so expensive or numerous as the changes caused by carelessness or lack of thought.” If for special reasons any deviation from the standard style is required, no matter how small, for a particular work the press should be instructed to ‘follow copy,’ and the department concerned, and not the press, will then be responsible for the accuracy and uniformity of the printed matter.

This publication follows the arrangement of the widely used English and American lists adapted to the conditions of Southern India. The spellings of place and personal names as well as the

system of transliteration incorporated herein, have long been sanctioned by Government, after much consideration by experts, though neglected by typists, etc., for whom they were prescribed. For the English words and compounds which admit of alternative spellings or which are frequently misspelt or misused, the style of the Oxford New English Dictionary has been followed generally with few exceptions. In the case of Anglo-vernacular terms an attempt has been made to codify the most popular spellings of the present day, marked letters being restricted as far as possible, for the convenience of the typist and printer. The notes on the use of italic, capitals, punctuation marks, etc., are not exhaustive but merely embody some of the rules of the Oxford Dictionary and the typographical practices of the majority of the leading English presses on those details about which there has been much inconsistency in local usage in the past.

Copies of this compilation modified for the use of local boards, municipalities and others who correspond with Government or who do much writing or printing in which uniformity is desirable can be purchased at As. 2-6 per copy.

APPENDIX L.

PROOF CORRECTING.

1. The signs and abbreviations commonly used to indicate the corrections to be made in a proof are given on the next page. They should be adopted for all works sent to the Government Presses, as time will be saved and greater accuracy will be ensured.

2. Every correction should be marked neatly in ink in the margin of the proof exactly opposite the line in which the correction is to be made. All corrections to be made in the left half of the page should be written in the left-hand margin of the proof with the first correction written nearest the edge of the paper, the second alteration in the same line being by its side to the right nearer the type, the third on the inner side of the second and so on till the middle of the line is reached, when the corrections in the right half are written in the right margin but in inverse order, the first alteration in the same line being made close to the print, the second on the outer side of the first in a line with it, the third still nearer the edge of the paper and so on with the remainder, as shown in the ninth line of the specimen proof on the next page. In each case a \wedge or other mark is made in the line to indicate the place where the correction marked in the margin is to be made. It is important that this order is followed and that a long / stroke is placed after every correction written in the margin, except those which are indicated by special signs. While every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, the press takes no responsibility for corrections not written in ink in the margin.

3. Corrections to be made in two or more pages or in several places in the same page must be repeated in full in every case. Corrections referred to in a separate note or letter cannot be attended to as there is no staff available to transfer them to the proofs. *The proof is taken as the sole guide in the press.*

4. When it is necessary to transfer matter from one page to another the change should be marked in both pages. The proofs should not be cut up in such cases nor when any matter is deleted.

5. Nothing should be written against the printed matter on a proof except to show individual corrections. Any special instructions or remarks should be encircled and, if possible, written with ink of a different colour, otherwise the compositors may incorporate such remarks in the text. Instructions as to the number of copies required, etc., should, except for confidential work, be given only on the signed memorandum sent with the proof.

6. It is particularly requested that queries made by the press on a proof may be settled before the proof is returned, as the press will assume that the matter is correct if no reply is given. The press is not responsible for questioning the accuracy of a statement, etc. Deviations from copy will be made by the press only where there are palpable errors in dates, spelling, or of style, and when it is evident that there has been no attempt at systematic punctuation, spelling, etc., as prescribed in this publication.

CORRECTED PROOF. ^

Good proofs. J

There is a practice in many offices of sending out uncorrected proofs. Those which do this plead that it saves time and give a customer an idea of the appearance of his matter. Still other offices send out proofs, whether corrected or uncorrected, which are on common paper, and without regard to margin. The recipient is ashamed to show it, and makes the marks he finds necessary with haste, hoping that he will receive no others looking like it. Both practices are wrong. If time could be afforded, the printer before it became necessary to put it in the hands of the messenger. Proofs not are intended for tyros to practise upon, and experience shows that ninety-nine per cent of business men cannot tell whether the work has been done properly or not; if a sheet or galley be given them, they correct a portion of the printers errors, the remainder being invisible to their eyes. But they do see many faults in workmanship, although they are unable to indicate why they seem wrong, it weakens their belief in the ability of the printer for they are unable to discriminate between the errors that he is certain to see and those which he will probably overlook. The latter will form a very small fraction of the whole, but the outsider cannot judge of this.)

He sees a wrong figure in his address, a turned letter elsewhere, a couple of led between some lines when one in other places, or he may notice a wrong name. These errors diminish his confidence. If a proof has been taken upon good paper, with care, the author can at least imagine how his work will appear, so far as the type is concerned. There is a certain pleasure in seeing ones productions in print, as may be witnessed everywhere. Distinguished literary men are not exempt from this weakness, as Dickens and Jerrold both showed. How great, then, to such men must appear the deformities of a proof which, while pretending to set forth their very words, gives them something entirely different, or at least disfigures the page with bad and turned letters, wrong founts, and

GOOD PROOFS

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If a proof has been taken upon good paper, with care, the author can at least imagine how his work will appear, so far as the type is concerned. There is a certain pleasure in seeing one's productions in print, as may be witnessed everywhere. Distinguished literary men are not exempt from this weakness, as Dickens and Jerrold both showed. How great, then, to such men must appear the deformities of a proof which, while pretending to set forth their very words, gives them something entirely different, or at least

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

The numbers are of course merely for reference to these remarks and are not marked on the proof.






Reference
No. on speci-
men proof.

Instructions conveyed to compositor.

1. Turn the letter round, it is upside down.
2. Delete or take out the letter or word through which the stroke is made.
3. Substitute the letter or word written in the margin of the proof. The diagonal stroke, termed the separatrix, is placed after most corrections to keep them apart.
4. Insert the letter, word, etc., written in the margin in the place indicated by the caret.
5. Insert a space. This mark indicates the normal or thick space ; a single \dagger mark may be made when a thin space is required ; a \ddagger mark for a middle space, and \equiv for an en space. The mark for the thin and middle space, respectively, are distinguished from the single dagger \dagger and double dagger \ddagger by the reference marks being followed by the diagonal stroke.
6. Insert space equal in ems to the number of spaces written in the margin ; thus, \square one em, $\square\square$ two ems, $\square\square\square$ three ems, etc. An em is a space equal to the depth of the type.
7. A portion of the manuscript too long to be written on the proof has been omitted ; refer to the manuscript.
8. Close up the letters ; no space is required.
9. Transpose the marked portions. When more than three words are to be transposed their correct position may be indicated by figures.
10. Begin a new paragraph.
11. Join up the matter ; a new paragraph is not required.
12. Let it stand. The dots are marked only under words or letters which have been struck out in error but which are to remain as they are without alteration.
13. Insert a full stop.
14. Insert an apostrophe. The curve is attached to the separatrix or / stroke to distinguish this punctuation point from the comma. All superior characters, such as $*^{12ab}$, printed near the top of the line are marked in a similar manner and, conversely, those below the line as in chemical equations have a curve above them.
15. Insert quotation marks.
16. Insert a hyphen.
17. Insert a one-em dash or line. The horizontal stroke should be longer and the vertical stroke shorter for an em dash than for an en or half em dash ; thus, --- . For longer dashes the line written should be marked off by short lines ; thus, --- 2 ems, --- 3 ems, --- 4 ems.

Reference
No on speci-
men proof

Instructions conveyed to compositor

- 18 Insert a comma All other punctuation marks, except the full stop and 'superiors,' should have the separatrix attached like letters
- 19 Push down the space which is level with the type face, making an unnecessary black mark Should these be numerous the part of the page in which they appear may be encircled
- 20 Equalize the spacing Take some space from the place marked  and add it to the places marked /
- 21 Change the imperfect type
- 22 Substitute a 'ligature (joined letters) for the single letters The single  sign is made under the letters which are written in such cases, as distinguished from the 'close up' sign (No 8)  which occurs in the margin by itself This is a technical detail to be attended to by the press
- 23 Bring the words out to the end of the line, no indentation is required When words are to be indented the mark  is used to indicate that the line is to be set back to the place indicated by the perpendicular portion of the sign or No 6 sign may be inserted, or the word 'Indent' may be written in the margin
- 24 Place the words in the middle of the line
- 25 The spacing (or word division) is incorrect Take over the letters marked to the preceding (or following) lines to make the lines end where the marks are made
- 26 The lines are bent or letters have slipped, put them straight
- 27 Insert space between the lines The number or kind of leads should be specified by the professional reader only For spaces deeper than 7 thick leads the depth is expressed in 'ems' of one sixth inch
- 28 The line is loose and the type is 'off its feet
- 29 Take the lines cut off by the mark 'over' to the following or 'back' to the preceding page as the case may be This is a technical detail always left to the press
- 30 Insert a line
- 31 Alter the words underlined into italic, one straight line
- 32 " " " " small capitals, two lines
- 33 " , , " capitals, three lines
- " , , " clarendon, antique or any other special type, a single waved line, thus , with the name of the type written in the margin
- 34 Change the words underlined to roman or ordinary type
35. Alter to lower case or small letters
- 36 A wrong fount, substitute a letter of the correct face
- 37 Reset in the type named Abbreviations are used thus Br for Brevier, P for Pica, 10 pt for 10 point, etc

APPENDIX M.

STYLE FOR SPELLING, TRANSLITERATION, PUNCTUATION, ETC.

NOTE.—The style laid down in this appendix applies to all work sent to the press for printing, unless, for special reasons, the press is requested to follow 'copy,' in which case the department concerned will be responsible for accuracy and uniformity.

SPELLING.

In the absence of special instructions the spelling in these lists is to be adopted by typists, clerks, copyists, compositors and proof-readers, except in reprints, legal work, communications of other Governments and of the Secretary of State, even if the style of the whole work is not uniform. Enclosures, etc., from officials of the Madras Government improperly prepared are to be edited in accordance with the style prescribed here before they are sent to the press.

Alternative or difficult spellings.—The following list includes the spelling to be followed for words which admit of two or more ways or which are frequently mis-spelt, and of homonyms often improperly used, excluding the terminations 'able,' 'ible,' 'ise,' 'ize,' 'or,' or 'our,' and foreign and vernacular words and phrases which will be found in separate lists in this manual to which reference should also be made:—

abate, abating §	abstinence	acquit, -tal, -tance,
abattoir	abut, -ted, -ting †	-ted, -ting †
abhorrence, -red,	abysmal	adaptable
above-board [rent*]	abyss	addorsed
above-cited	accede, -r	adherence, -ent *
abovesaid	accessary	adhesion
abridgment (not ge)	accessory	adieu (pl. -x) ¶
abscissa (pl. -æ)	accommodate	adjudgment
abscission †	accompanist	Adjutant-Generals ||
absence	achieve ††	admission
absorbent *	acknowledgment	ado
abstersion	acquirement	advancement

* Nearly all others of the same kind not included here end in 'ant,' 'ance,' or 'ancy.'

† Most words of this class not in this list take 'tion.'

‡ This list contains examples of, and deviations from, the rule that words of one syllable (and words of more syllables when the accent is on the last syllable) ending with a consonant preceded by one vowel usually double that consonant on adding 'ed' or 'ing.'

§ This follows the rule that words ending with single 'e' omit it when 'ing' is added. The principal exceptions are noted in this list.

|| With a few exceptions, civil titles have 's' added to the first part for the plural, and military titles generally have the 's' at the end of the second part.

¶ Similar cases of nouns of foreign origin in frequent use which still follow the inflexion of those languages and not the rule for English words are included here.

** The principal exceptions to the rule that the plural of nouns ending in 'o' with a consonant preceding the 'o' is formed by adding 'es' are included in this list. Others and those with a vowel before the 'o' take 's.'

†† This list contains all the more common compounds with 'man' the plurals of which are formed by adding 's' and not by the termination 'men.'

‡‡ The position of 'i' in this class of words may be known by remembering that when the derivative noun ends in 'tion' the verb is spelt with 'ei,' otherwise it is 'ie.'

§§ 'k' is usually added to 'c' before terminations beginning with 'e,' 'i' or 'y.'

advertency, -ent	ancient	aught (ought, cipher)
advertisement	ancillary	augur (auger, tool)
Advocates-General ||	aneurism	auntie
ægis	aniline	auto-infection
æolian	animalculum (pl. -a)	auto-inoculation
æon	ankle (not -cle)	auto-intoxication
aerated	annulment (one l)	automaton (pl. -a)
aerial	anomalous	automobile
aerie	ante-act	avid (greedy)
aeronaut	antecedence, -ency	aweing
aeroplane	antechamber	awesome
Æsop	anterior	awful
æsthetic	ante-room	awhile, adv.
ætiology	antithesis (pl. -es)	ax
affluence, -ent	anybody (two words,	axis (pl. -es)
afield	any number)	ay (always)
afterwards	anyhow	aye (yes)
aftward	anyone (two words,	
ageing	of a number)	bade (past of bid)
aggrandizement	anything	bail (bale, bundle)
aggrieve ††	anywhere	balk (not au)
aglow	apophthegm	ball (bawl, shout)
agree, -ing	apostasy	ballot, -ed, -ing
agriculturist	appal, -led, -ling	bandoleer
aigrette	appanage	banjo (pl. -s)
ail (ale, beer)	apparatus (pl. also)	banneret (law), -te
a-kimbo	apparel, -led, -ling	banns
albino (pl. -s) **	apparent	banquet, -ed, -ing
albumen (of egg)	appendix (pl. -ices) ¶	banyan
albumin	appraise (but apprise,	Barbados
alchemy	to inform)	bare (bear, animal)
alienation	aqueduct	bark (ship)
align, -ment	arc (but ark, ship)	barouche
alkali	arcanum (pl. -a)	barque (bark, of tree)
allege	archæology	barrage
allegory	archidiaconal	barrel, -led, -ling
all fours	ardent	barren (Baron, title)
allot, -ted, -ting	Argentinian	basin
all right	armadillos **	basis (pl. -es)
almanac	armful	baton
alter (altar, table)	arrack	battalion
altogether (but all	arrow-root	battledore
together in a body)	arrow-toothed	bay (Bey, Governor)
alumnus (pl. alumni) ¶	artisan	bayonet, -ed, -ing
amanuensis (pl. -es)	artist (-e, performer)	bazaar
ambidexterity	asafoetida	beach (beech, tree)
Ameer	asbestos	beat (beet, plant)
ammeter	ascendancy *	bedroom
amortize	ashlar	beer (bier for dead)
ampere	ashore	befall
amuck	aspirate (-erate,	beg, -ged, -ging †
amyl (alcohol)	assassin [roughen]	behoof
anæmia	athenæum	behove
anæsthetic	atlas	beldam
analys/e -is (pl. -es)	attar (not otto)	belief ††
ancestress (not -trix)	Attorneys-General ||	believe

bell (belle, lady)	broach	carol, -er, -ing
belligerent	brooch (ornament)	carpet, -ed, -ing
beneficence	browse	carrot (root)
benefit, -ed, -ing	bryony	cartography
benevolence	Buddha	casein
benumb	buddhi (intelligence)	cashmere (fabric)
benzene	Buddhism	catamaran
benzol	Buddhist	catarrhine
benzoline	budget, -ed, -ing	catalytic
bereavement	buffalo (pl. -es)	cat's paw (nautical)
besiege ††	buffet, -ed, -ing	cauldron
bethrall	bulrush	caulk
bevel, -led, ling	burden (not th)	caviare
biannual (half-year)	bureau (pl. -x)	cavil, -led, -ling
biased	burglar	cayman (pl. -s)
biennial (two-yearly)	burnt (burnt lime, etc.)	cede (but seed, grain)
bigot, -ed, -ing †	but (butt with head)	ceiling
bijou (pl. -x)	by and by	celluloid
bilious	by-election	celtic
billet, -ed, -ing	bygone	centipede
bindery [place]	by-lane	centre, -ed, -ing (cen- tering, framing)
birth (berth, sleeping)	by-law	cerulean
bistre (pigment)	byname	champagne (wine)
bivouac, -ked, -king §§	bypath	champaign
bi-weekly	by-play	channel, -led, -ling
blanket, -ed, -ing	by-product	chant
blissful	by-road	char, -red, -ring
blizzard	by the by	chassis
blond (f. -e)	by-way	cheetah
blouse	byword	cheque (on bank)
blueing	cactus (pl. -i)	chequered career
bluey	caddis (larva)	chestnut
bluish	calcareous (not -ious)	chic (style)
boar, bore, boor	calendar (-er, to smooth)	chick (blind)
bodice	caliph	Chile (but, Chilean)
bogie (truck)	calligraphy	chillness
bogy (goblin)	calliper	chilly (chilli, plant)
bonanza	caltrop	chirrup, -ed, -ing
bonnet, -ed, -ing	calyx (pl. -ices)	chock-full
bookbinding	cancel, -led, -ling	chrysalis (pl. -ides)
book-learned	cannon, -ade	chutney
booze (boose, stall)	canon (law or rule)	cider
boulder	cañon (Spanish)	cinchona
Brahma (deity)	canst	cipher
brahma (fowl)	can't	circumference
braise (cook), braze (to solder)	canto (pl. -s) **	circumflexion
brake (break, de- brand-new [stroy])	canvas (n.)	claimant
Brazilian	canvass (v.)	clamant
breach	capital (chief, money)	clarinet, -tist
breech, of gun	capitol (edifice)	clench (but clinch)
bric-à-brac	carafe	clerestory [argument]
bridal (-dle, harness)	carat (-et, mark)	clinic
brier-root	carburetted	clinometer
Britannia	carcass (not -se)	clique
	cargo (pl. -es)	cliquism

cloak (not cloke)	connexion	crucifixion
cloth (pl. -s)	conning	cruse (jar)
clothe (v.)	connivence	crystallized
clothes (n.)	consensus	Cuban
clue (clew, of sail)	consequence, -ent	cumul/us (pl. -i)
coagul/um (pl. -a)	consistence, -ent, -cy	cuneiform
coalesce	constituent	currency
cocaine	constrained	current (-ant, fruit)
coconut	consular	curricul/um (pl. -a)
cod/ex (pl. -ices)	contemporary	curtsy
coefficient	conterminous	cyclopædia
coercion	continence, -ent	cyst
coeval	contract, -ed, -ion	dacoit
coexist	control, -led, -ling	dam (bank)
coextensive	Controller (Comptrol- ler, India Treasury)	damn (condemn)
cognizance	convenience	dais
coheir (f. -ess)	conversion	datum (-pl. a)
coherence, -ent	cony	daybreak
cohesion	coolie, -s	day (Dey, governor)
coincidence, -ent	co-operate, -tive	dead lock
colander	co-ordinate	dear (deer, animal)
colic, -ky	copier	debarkation
collapsible	coquet (-tte, n., f. -te)	debonair
coloration (see 'or')	coquet, -ting, -tish	deceit ††
colour	co-respondent (joint)	deceive
colourist	cornfield	decern (discern, see)
coma (pl. -æ)	corollary	declaration
combat, -ed, -ing	corpulence, -ent	declension
come-at-able	corralling	decolour (decolorize)
commit, -ted, -ting	correlat/e, -ive	decrepit
commonplace	correspond, -ence	decursion
commonsense (as adj. only use hyphen)	correspondent (writer)	defence
compel, -led, -ling	corrupt, -ed, -ion	defer, -red, -rer, -ring
competence, -ent	corrupter	deflexion
complacent (com- plaisant, obliging)	corslet	delinquent, -ency
complement (full- completion [ness])	corvette	demarcation
complexion	cosy	demesne
compliment (praise)	cotillion	demurred
compulsion	cottar (-er, pin)	dengue
concede	council (body), -lor	dependent, -ence
conceive	counsel, -led, -ling	dependence
concur, -red, -ring	counter-attack	deponent
condescension	courtesan	depository, person (depository, place)
condolence	court martial	depulsion
confer, -red, -ring	courts martial	deshabille
conference	cousin-german	desiccate, -d
confession	cousins-german	desideratum (pl. -a)
confidant (f -e)	cranium (pl. -a)	desistance
confident (positive)	creak (creek, n.)	despise (not di-)
confidence	cricket, -ing	despondency, -ent
confirm	criteri/on (pl. -a)	desuetude
confluence, -ent	critic (person), -ize	detector
conform	critique	deterrent
	crotchet, -ed, -ing, -y	develop, -ment
	crozier	devilling

dhow	dryly	encumber
diaconate	dry-rot	endorse, -e, -r, -
diæresis	duel, -ling	endow, -ed
dialyse	dullness	enfeeblement
diameter	duly	enfranchisement
diarrhoea	duodecimo (pl. -s)	engagement
didos	duress	engraft
differ, -ence	dyeing (colouring)	engrain
diffidence, -ent	dying (expiring)	engross, -ed
diffuent	dynamo (pl. -s)	enlargement
diglot	echelon	enrol, -led, -ler
dike	echoes	enrolment
dilettante (pl. -i)	ecstasy	ensconce
diligence	ecstatic	ensheath
dimension	eerie	ensuing
dinghy	efficiency, -ent	ensure (make safe)
disbursement	effluxion	insure (financial)
discolour, -ed, -ment	effluvium (pl. -a)	assure (life)
discoloration	egoistical	enthral, -led, -ling
discomfit, -ed, -ing	electro-galvanize	enthrone, -d
discomforted	elicit (ill-, unlawful)	entrap, -ped (not in-)
disconnexion	ellipsis (pl. -es)	entrench, -ment, -ed
discreet, prudent (dis- crete, separate)	embargo (pl. -es)	entrust
discussion	embark	envelop, v. (-e, noun)
dishevelled	embarkation	enveloped
disk	embarras, n. (-s, verb)	envelopment
dispatch	embassage	epaulet, -ted
dispensary	embed, -ded, -ding	equal, -led, -ling
dissension	embezzlement	equalization
distension	embitter	equipage
distil	embolden	equipped
distract (f. -e)	emboss	equivalent
disyllable	embouchement	equivoque
divers (-e, different)	embowelled	erratum (pl. -a)
divest	embower, -ed	escheat
divulsion	embrasure	Eskimo (pl. -s)
docket, -ed, -ing	embroil	estoppel
doggerel	embryo (pl. -s)	estrangement
doleful	emeritus (pl. -i)	eucalyptus (pl. -i)
dolman (pl. -s)	emersion	eulogium
domino (pl. -s), mask	emigrant, out (immi- into place)	euphemism
dominoes (game)	emigration (immi- moving in)	euphuism
dose (doze, sleep)	eminence, -ent, -ency	evasion
dote, dotage	empanel, -led, -ling	evermore
drachm	emphasis (pl. -es)	everyday
draft (rough sketch)	empirical (experi- ment)	every one
draftsman (of docu- ments)	empori/um (pl. -a)	everything
dragoman (pl. -s)	enamel, -led, -ler, -ling	everyway
draught (air, drink)	encase	everywhere
draught-board	enclasp	evulsion
draughtsman (of plans)	enclave	exaggeration
drier, -est	enclose, enclosure	exceed
drop, -ped, -ping	encrust	excellence (pl. -s)
brought (scarcity)		Excellen/cy (pl. -cies)
		excerpt

Ex coupon	fœtus	ghoul
excursion	foggy, misty	gibbet, -ed, -ing
existence, -ent	fogy, -ies	gibe
expanse (space)	forbade	gild (guild, a society)
expediency, -ent	forbear	gilt (guilt, culpabi- gimlet [lity])
expense	foregone	gipsy
expulsion	forehead	glazier (-zer, polisher)
externally	forejudge (for- law)	gloss (but gloze over)
exude, exudation	foretell	glue, -y ; gluing
eye, -ing	for ever	gneiss
eyewitness	forgo	goal
facet, -ed, -ing	forte (fort, building)	godmother
facula (pl. -æ)	forth (fourth, ordinal)	God-fearing
fæcal	formula (pl. -æ)	godlike
faggot	foundry	good-bye
faint (fe- pretence)	fourfold	good day
fair (fare, food)	fraudulent, -ence	good humour
fairway	freeze (frieze, cloth)	good-humoured
faithful, -ly	frenzy	gossip, -ed, -er, -ing
fantasy	fresco (pl. -es)	gouge
farinaceous	frolic, -ked, -king	gourmand
farrago	frowsy	grandam
farther (distance)	fuchsia	granddaughter
feculence, -ent	fuelled	grandmother
feldspar	fulcrum (pl. -a)	grand-nephew
fellah (pl. -een)	fulfil, -led, -ling	greasy
fencing	fullness	great (grate, sound)
ferret, -ed, -ing	fungus (pl. -i)	grey, greyish
ferrule	further (addition to)	grievous
fetid	fuse, -e, fusil	grisly (grizzly bear)
fetor	fusilier	grovel, -led, -ling, -ler
fez (pl. -es)	fusillade	gruesome
fiasco (pl. -s)	gaby	guarantee
fibrilla (pl. -æ)	gage (gauge, measure)	guerrilla warfare
fibrin	gaiety	guerdon
fidget, -ed, -ing, -ily	gaily	gun-shy
filigree	gallipot (jar)	guttural
fillet, -ed, -ing	galipot (resin)	gymkhana
fillip, -ed, -ing	gallon	gymnasium (pl. -a)
finicking	gallop, -ed, -ing (galop, dance)	hadst
first-hand	gambol, -led, -ling	hæmatite
fistula	garish	hæmorrhage
fizz	garlic, -ky	hæmorrhoid
fledgeling	gasolene	haggard
flee (flea, insect)	gauché (pl. -s)	hair (hare, animal)
flexion	gauntlet (glove)	half-caste
floatage	gelatin	half-dozen (half a dozen)
floculence, -ent	genealogical	half-hour
flotation	genius/ (pl. -es, also genii)	half-inch (half an [inch])
flotsam	genus (pl. -genera)	hallo!
flourished	genre (art)	halo (pl. -es)
fluky	genuflexion	handful
flunkey	German (pl. -s) ††	handicap, -per, -ping
fluorspar	get-at-able	
flyer		
focus, -ed, ing, -es		

dhow	dryly	encumber
diaconate	dry-rot	endorse, -e
diæresis	duel, -ling	endow, -ed
dialyse	dullness	enfeebleme.
diameter	duly	enfranchise
diarrhœa	duodecimo (pl. -s)	engagement
didos	duress	engraft
differ, -ence	dyeing (colouring)	engrain
diffidence, -ent	dying (expiring)	engross, -ed
diffuent	dynamo (pl. -s)	enlargement
diglot	echelon	enrol, -led, -ler
dike	echoes	enrolment
dilettante (pl. -i)	ecstasy	ensconce
diligence	ecstatic	ensheath
dimension	eerie	ensuing
dinghy	efficiency, -ent	ensure (make s.
disbursement	effluxion	insure (financial
discolour, -ed, -ment	effluvium (pl. -a)	assure (life)
discoloration	egoistical	enthral, -led, -ling
discomfit, -ed, -ing	electro-galvanize	enthrone, -d
discomforted	elicit (ill-, unlawful)	entrap, -ped (not in
disconnexion	ellipsis (pl. -es)	entrench, -ment, -ed
discreet, prudent (dis-	embargo (pl. -es)	entrust
crete, separate)	embark	envelop, v. (-e, noun)
discussion	embarkation	enveloped
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distension	embolden	equipped
distil	emboss	equivalent
distract (f. -e)	embouchement	equivocate
disyllable	embowelled	erratum (pl. -a)
divers (-e, different)	embower, -ed	escheat
divest	embrasure	Eskimo (pl. -s)
divulsion	embroid	estoppel
docket, -ed, -ing	embryo (pl. -s)	estrangement
doggerel	emeritus (pl. -i)	eucalyptus (pl. -i)
doleful	emersion	eulogium
dolman (pl. -s)	emigrant, out (immi-	euphemism
domino (pl. -s), mask	into place)	euphuism
dominoes (game)	emigration	evasion
doze (doze, sleep)	moving in)	evermore
note, dotage	eminence, -ent, -ency	everyday
drachm	empanel, -led, -ling	every one
draft (rough sketch)	emphasis (pl. -es)	everything
draftsman (of docu-	empirical	everyway
ments)	ment)	everywhere
grooman (pl. -s)	emporium (pl. -a)	exaggeration
light (air, drink)	enamel, -led, -ler, -ling	exceed
light-board	encase	excellence (pl. -s)
lightsman	enclasp	Excellency (pl. -ies)
-est	enclave	excerpt
-ped, -ping	enclose, enclosure	
at (scarcity)	encrust	

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faithful, -ly	frenzy	good-humoured
fantasy	fresco (pl. -es)	gossip, -ed, -er, -ing
farinaceous	frolic, -ked, -king	gouge
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fibrilla (pl. -æ)	gage (gauge, measure)	guarantee
fibrin	gaiety	guerrilla warfare
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fillet, -ed, -ing	galipot (resin)	guttural
fillip, -ed, -ing	gallon	gymkhana
finicking	gallop, -ed, -ing	gymnasium (pl. -a)
first-hand	(galop, dance)	hadst
fistula	gambol, -led, -ling	hæmatite
fizz	garish	hæmorrhage
fledgeling	garlic, -ky	hæmorrhoid
flee (flea, insect)	gasolene	haggard
flexion	gaucho (pl. -s)	hair (hare, animal)
floatage	gauntlet (glove)	half-caste
floculence, -ent	gelatin	half-dozen (half a
flotation	genealogical	dozen)
flotsam	genius/ (pl. -es, also	half-hour
flourished	genii)	half-inch (half an
fluky	genus (pl. -genera)	half-way [inch)
flunkey	genre (art)	hallo!
fluorspar	genuflexion	halo (pl. -es)
flyer	German (pl. -s) ††	handful
focus, -ed, ing, -es	get-at-able	handicap, -per, -ping

kleptomania	lodestar	meter, measure
knick-knack	lodgment	metre, verse
knobby	loping (-ping, cutting)	miasma (pl. -ata)
kopje	lory (lorry, wagon)	microcosm (ma-,
Koran	lounge, lounging	midday [great]
kotow	lucre	mid-ocean
label, -led, -ling	lumbar, adj.	mightst
lac, resin	lumber, n.	mileage
lachrymal	macintosh	millenary
lachrymose	macroscopic (mi-,	millennium
lack, without	small)	millepede
lackey	madregal (fish)	milligram
lacquer	madrigal (song)	millimetre
ladylike	maelstrom	millionaire
lain (lane, road)	magniloquence, -ent	mimic, -ked, -king
lakh, money	mahout	minutiae (sing. -a)
lambent	malapropos	miscall
lambskin	malevolence, -ent	missfire
lamb's-wool	mamma	misspell, -ing
lamella (pl. -æ)	management	misspent
lamina (pl. -æ)	mandatary, person	misstate, misspeak
lantern	mandatory	mistake
lap, -ped, -ping	mandolin	mizen, -mast
lapel, -led	mandrel (-rill, ba-	mizzle
largess	mango [boon])	mnemonics
larva (pl. -æ)	mangosteen	mob, -bed, -bing
larynx (pl. -nges)	manifesto (pl. -es)	moccasin
lascar	manikin	model, -led, -ling
lasso, -ed (pl. -s)	manoeuvre, -d	modicum
latency, -ent	manumit, -ted, -ting	modified
lath (lathe, machine)	market, -ed, -ing	modifying
latrine	marque (letters of)	mollient
latter (later, behind)	marquess	mollusc
laurel, -led	martin (-en, animal)	momentum (pl. -a)
legerdemain	marvel, -led, -ling	moneyed
leniency, -ent	masterpiece	moneys
lens (pl. -es)	mattress	mosquito (pl. -es)
lesson (-en, to reduce)	maul	Moslem
lettuce	mausoleum (pl. -a)	Montenegrin
level, -led, -ler, -ling	maybe	mottoes
lexicon	mayst	mould
libretto (pl. -i)	maze (maize, corn)	moustache
licence, n. (license, v.)	meagre	mucous, adj.
lich-gate	meantime	mucus, n.
life-like	meanwhile	mongoose
lifetime	mediaeval	muscle (-sel, bivalve)
lilies	mediocre	Mussalman (pl. -s) ††
limb (limn, draw)	meet (meat, flesh)	
liquefy	memoriter	nap, -ped, -ping
liquorice	mendacity (untruth)	naphtha
litigious	mendicity (begging)	naught (nothing)
litre	merino (pl. -s)	nautilus (pl. -i)
loadstone	mestizo (pl. -s)	nebula (pl. -æ)
loan (lone, solitary)	metal, -led, -ling	negotiate, -tion
loath, averse	metamorphosis (pl.	neighbourhood
loathe, hate	mete, to measure [-es])	net (no deduction)

net, -ted, -ting	orgy, orgies	penitence, -ent
never-ending	orient	peon
nevermore	osculatory	peony
new-comer	osier	percentage
newfangled	Ottoman (pl. -s)††	perforce
news vendor	ought (cipher)	permanence, -ent, -cy
Nicaraguan	out-and-out	permit, -ted, -ting
niche	outdoor (out house)	persistence
nickel, ed, -ing	out-of-date	pertinence, -ent
ninth	out-of-door	pestilence, -ent
nip, -ped, -per, -ping	outrageous	petrify
noisome	outstrip, -ped, -ping	petrol (-el, bird)
nohesuch	overalls	piano (pl. -s)
nonpareil	overcharge, -d	phalanx (pl. -es)
nonplus, -sed, -sing	over-glad	phallus (pl. -i)
nonsuit (one word)	overleaf	phenomenon (pl. -a)
noonday	oversea	phenyl
no one	oxide, oxidize	physic, -ked, -king §§
nostrum (pl. -s)		physique (of person)
nosy	packet, -ed, -ing	picket, -ed, -ing
noticing	pad, -ding	picnic, -ked, -king
novitiate	pain (pane, glass)	pigmy
nowadays	palæography	pilot, -ed, -ing
nowhere	palanquin	pince-nez
nucleus (pl. -i)	pale, palish	pincers
nurse, nursing	pallet (palette, board)	piquant (f. -e)
nursling	Pan-American, etc.	pittance
	pander	plaguy
oasis (pl. oases)	panel, -led, -ling	plain (plane, smooth)
obedience, -ent	pannel (of saddle)	plane sailing (nauti-
obsession	pannikin	plaster [cal]
occasion	paraffin	plateau (pl. -x)
occur, -red, -rence,	parakeet	plum (-b, vertical)
ochre [-ring]	parallel, -ed, -ing	poculent
octavo (pl. -s)	paralyse, -d	pomade
octopus (pl. -es)	parcel, -led, -ling	pommel, -led, -ling
œsophagus	parenthesis (pl. -es)	poniard
offence	pariah	pony
offer, -ed, -ing, -tory	parol (law ; -e, word of	portray
off-hand	parsnip [honour]	postilion
offsaddle	partisan	Postmasters-General
offshoot	pasha	posy
oft-times	pastille (pastel, art)	potato (pl. -es)
omit, -ted, -ting	patent	potent, -cy
omniscience, -ent	pater/familias (pl.	practice (-se, verb)
one-and-twenty	patience -ent [patres]	precede (but proceed)
one-eighth, etc.	patrol, -led, -ling	precedence, -ent
one-half (a half)	pavilion	prefer, -red, -ence
oneself	peas	prefix, -ed
onrush	peccadillo (pl. -es)	prehistoric
onset, -ter, -ting	pedagogy	premises (property)
opulence, -ency, -ent	pedal, -led, -ling	prescience, -ent
orangeade	pedlar	presence, -ent
Ordinance (Act)	pellet, -ed, -ing	president, -cy
ordinal, -ance, -ary	pendant, n. (pendent,	pretence
ordnance	suspended)	prevail, -ed, -ing

preventive	reappear	revise, -d, revising
primeval	rearrange	revision
principal (chief), -ally	rearward	revulsion
principle	rebel, -led, -ling	rhyme
procession (pre-, equi- noxes)	rebut, -ted, -ting	ribbon (not riband)
proficiency, -ent	recall	rickety
programme	recede	rid, -ded, -ding
prominence -ent	receive	ride, riding
promissory	recension	rifling
prophecy, n. (sy, v.)	recipe	riot (ryot, peasant)
proprietary	recommit, -ted, -ting	rival, -led, -ling
propulsion	recompense	rivel, -led, -ling
proviso (pl. -s)	recompose	rivet, -ed, -er, -ing
prudence, -ent	reconnoitre	Roman (pl. -s)
pseudonym	re-cover (see 'Com- pounds')	rosin
publish, -ed, -er, -ing	recur, -red, -ring	rout, v. (route, n., way)
pundit, (f. -a)	recurrence, -ent	russet, -ed, -ing, -y
purulence, -ent	recursion	sack, -ful (saque, coat)
putrefy	redoubt	saltpetre
pygmy	reducible	salt-cellar
pyjamas	re-enforce (to put in force)	salt-spoon
quarantine	reinforce (strengthen)	salutary
quarrel, -led, -ling, -ler	refer, -red, -rer, -ring	salvo (pl. -s)
quartet	referee	sampled, -ing
quarto (pl. -s)	reference	sanatorium (pl. -a)
quartodeciman (pl. -s)	refill	sanatory (healing)
queue	reflection	sandal, -led
quiet, -ed, -ing	refluence, -ent	sang-froid
quinine	regret, -ted, -ting, -ful	sanitary (healthful)
quinsy	reimburse	sapodilla
quintessence	reinstall	sap-rot
quintet	reinstale	satchel
quit, -ted, -ter	relation (connexion)	scallop, -ed, -ing
rabbit, -ed, -ing (joint)	relative (relation to)	scandalize
rabbit, -ing (rodent)	relied, relying	scansion
racket (bat)	relieve	scathe, scathless
rackets (game)	remission	sceptre
racoon	remit, -tance, -ter	schism
racy	renaissance	schoolmistress
radical (-cle, bot.)	renascence	school-teacher, -ing
radium	reopen	sea-borne
radius (pl. radii)	repel, -led, -lent	seamstress
radix (pl. radices)	reprieve	secede
rag, -ged, -ging	residence, -ency, -ent	second-hand
rail-borne	resistance, -ant	secrecy
rarefaction	resolvent	secretory (secretion)
rarefy, rarefying	resplendence, -ent	seidlitz
rase (erase)	respondent	seigniorage, -al, etc.
ratios	resuscitate	seine, -ing
rattan, n.	retrieve	seiospore
ratten, molest	retrocede	seismal, -mic, etc.
ravel, -led, -ling	revel, -led, -ling, -ler	seize, grasp (see 'ise')
raze (destroy)	reverence	self-earned
react	reversion	selfhood
		self-made
		selfsame

sentient	stare (stair, step)	tessellate, -d
separate	stationary (fixed)	theocracy (-sy, union of soul with God)
sergeant (military)	stationery (paper)	thesis (pl. -es)
serjeant (law)	steadfast	thin, -ner, -nish
sexto (pl. -s)	stencil, -ler, -ling	thrash, not thresh
sheath, n. (-e, v.)	step (-pe, bare plain)	thyme (herb)
sheer (shear, cut)	stile (style, manner)	tinge, tingeing
she'll (no space)	still, -ness	tinsel, -led, -ling
shellac, -ked	stimulus (pl. -i)	tire (of wheel)
shoe, shoeing	stop, -ped, -ping	title-page
shouldst	story (both senses)	tobacco (pl. -s)
shovel, -led, -ling, ler	straight (strait, n.)	toboggan, -ing
show (v. and n.)	stratum (pl. -a)	to-day
shrillness	stratus, cloud (pl. -i)	to-do (commotion)
shrivel, -led, -ling	studios	toilet
sibyl	stupefy	tomato (pl. -es)
sibylline	subdivision	to-morrow
siege	sub-district	ton (tun, cask)
sienite	sub-genus	to-night
sierra	sub-heading	topsy-turvy
siesta	subpoena	tornado (pl. -es)
sieur	sub-section	torque
sieve	subserviency, -ent	traffic, -ked, -king
siliceous	subsidence, -ency	trammel, -led, -ling
sing, -ing (song)	subsistence, -ent	tranquillize, -d
singe, singeing	subtle (subtile, fine)	tranquillity (no other word doubles 'l' on adding -ity)
siphon	succeed	transcendent
siren	succulent	transcursion
sirocco (pl. -s)	such-like	transfer, -red, -ring
skiagraph	sue, sued, suing	transference
skilful, -ly, -ness	superintende/nt, -nce, [ncy]	transient
skull, -less	supersede	transparency, -ent
slight (sleight, trick)	suppository	travail (to toil)
slue (slew, killed)	surfeit, -er, -ing	travel, -led, -ling, -ler
slyly	surge (serge, cloth)	treaties (agreements)
smallpox	Surgeon-Generals	treatise (discourse)
smell, -less	suspicion	trepan, -ned, -ning
smooth, -s not es	Swedish	trestle
snivel, -led, -ling	swing, swinging	trim, -med, -ming
solo (pl. -s)	swinge, swingeing	trinket, -ed
solvency	sycamore	trouser
somebody	syllabus (pl. -es)	trousers
some one	synonymous	truing
sometime (adv. only)	tablespoonful (pl. -s)	truly
somnolency, -ent	talc, -ky	trumpet, -ed, -ing
spadeful	talisman (pl. -s)	tumour
spectrum (pl. -a)	tallness	tunnel, -led, -ling
speculum (pl. -a)	tariff	turbulence, -ent
spelt (not -led)	tattoo	Turkoman (pl. -s)
sphinx (pl. -es)	tear (tier, a row)	turn-tree
spirituous	tease	tying, not tie
spoliation	teetotal, -ism, -ler	tyro (pl. -s)
sponge	tell-tale	twingeing (-ging, mu.)
spoonful	temporary	
staid	tension	
stanch		

twofold, fourfold (but a hundred fold)	virago (pl -es)	whilom
ultimatum (pl -s)	virtu (articles of)	whisky
unbiased	virtuoso (pl -s)	whitewash
under way	virulence, -ent	whiting
unmistakably	viscus (pl -viscera)	whitish
unparallel, -ed, -ing	volcano (pl -es)	wholly
unrival, -led	wabble, not o	whooping cough
unroll	wagon, -er, -ette	widespread
unskilful, -ly, -ness	wainscot, -ed	wilful
until	waive (wave, undu-	wiseacre
up-to-date (ad) only)	wakeful [late)	withal
vacuum (pl -a)	waler (horse)	withhold
Venezuelan	waste (waist, of body)	woeful
veranda	wavy	wooded, woos
verdigris	weal (flesh mark)	wool, len
vermillion	weir (for water)	worship, ped, -ping
version	weird	wreath, n (-e, verb)
vertical (-cle, axis)	welfare	wrongdoing
viceregal	we'll (no space)	wroth (wrathful)
Vice-Regent, -ency	wellnigh	xylonite
victual, led, -ler, -ling	Welsh	yolk
vilify, vilified	wharf (pl wharves)	
villainy, villainous	whereas	zero (pl -es)
	wherever	zigzag, -ged, -ging

TERMINATIONS

'Able'—With certain exceptions the 'e' is omitted in words ending in silent 'e' when 'able' is added, but if 'able' is preceded by 'ce' or 'ge' the 'e' is retained to indicate the soft sound. Words ending in 'ee' retain both letters, and a final consonant before 'able' is usually doubled, others generally take the termination without any change in spelling of the root word. The following spellings of exceptional or doubtful words are to be adopted —

abatable	blameable	defamable
abdicable	bounceable	deferrable
acidifiable	briable	definable
acquirable	bridgeable	delineable
admirable	changeable	desirable
admittable	chargeable	dilatable
adorable	clubbable	dispensable
advisable	cognizable	dissoluble
aggrandizable	committable	dissolvable
agreeable	conferrable	dissyllable
analysable	confinable	distastable
arguable	contractable	drivable
ascribable	conversable	
assessable	creatable	endorsable
atonable	crystallizable	enduable
authorizable	damageable	endurable
balanceable	datable	enforceable
baptizable	debatable	enfranchisable
believable	declarable	evadable
biddable	defaceable	evolvable
		exchangeable

excisable	lodgeable	redoubtable
excusable	lovable	regrettable
exercisable	mailable	relapsable
extractable	malleable	removable
forgettable	manageable	replaceable
forgivable	marriageable	representable
framable	mistakable	reputable
	mixable	rescuable
gettable	movable	resolvable
giveable		resumable
honourable	nameable	retraceable
ignitable	negotiable	retractable
immeasurable	noticeable	revisable
immovable	overcomable	rideable
impassable (see ible)	palatable	rulable
improvable	partakable	saleable
incognizable	passable (see ible)	salvable
incurable (no cure)	peaceable	scalable
incurable (liable to)	perceivable	seizable
indefatigable	pleasable	serviceable
indispensable	pleasureable	sizable
inferable	pledgeable	solvable
inflammable	presumable	tameable
inflatable	provable	tenable
irreconcilable	purchasable	traceable
irrefragable	rateable	transferable
knowledgeable	realizable	transformable
	rebuikable	tuneable
lapsable	rebuttable	
likeable	receivable	unmistakable
liquefiable	reconcilable	unsaleable
liveable	re-dressable	unserviceable
		usable

'Ible.'—The following are the words in general use ending in 'ible'; most others commonly employed take the termination 'able.' Note that the 'e' is dropped when 'ible' is the terminal:—

accessible	conductible	defectible
adducible	congestible	defensible
adjustible	contemptible	depictible
admissible	contractible	deprehensible
annexible	controvertible	depressible
apprehensible	convertible	descendible
audible	convincible	destructible
avertible	corrigible	diffusible
	corrodible	digestible
bipartible	corrosible	dirigible
	corruptible	discernible
coercible	credible	discerptible
combustible	crucible	dismissible
comestible		dissectible
comminuible	deceivable	distensible
compatible	decoctible	distractible
comprehensible	deducible	divisible
compressible	defeasible	docible

edible
 educible
 effectible
 effervescible
 eligible
 eludible
 enforcible
 evasible
 evincible
 exhaustible
 exigible
 existible
 expandible
 expansible
 expendible
 expressible
 extendible
 extensible
 extractible

incommiscible
 incompatible
 incomprehensible
 incompressible
 inconcussible
 incontrovertible
 inconvertible
 inconvincible
 incorri
 incor
 o
 e

mandible
 manifestible
 negligible
 omissible
 ostensible

passible (susceptible)
 partible
 perceptible
 perfectible
 ble
 le
 le

le
 ble

excisable	lodgeable	redoubtable
excusable	lovable	regrettable
exercisable	mailable	relapsable
extractable	malleable	removable
forgettable	manageable	replaceable
forgivable	marriageable	representable
framable	mistakable	reputable
	mixable	rescuable
gettable	movable	resolvable
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comestible		dissectible
comminuble	deceivable	distensible
compatible	decoctible	distractible
comprehensible	deducible	divisible
compressible	defeasible	docible

author	conspirator	dissector
bachelor	constrictor	disseisor
bailor, law (also -er)	constructor	disseminator
bargainor, law (also -er)	contaminator	divisor (factor)
behaviour	contemplator	doctor
belabour	contestor	dolour, dolorous
benefactor	contour	dominator
better (-er, superior)	contractor	donor
buccinator	contributor	editor
calculator	conveyor, law (-er, -one who conveys)	educator
calumniator	convictor	educator
camphor	corrector	effector
candour	corregidor	ejector
capitulator	corridor	elaborator
captor	corrugator	elector
carburettor	councillor, member	elevator
castigator	counsellor, adviser	elisor (law)
caster, roller or oil (-er, one who casts)	covenantor, law (-er, creator [history])	elucidator
caveator	creditor	emancipator
celebrator	cultivator	emendator
censor (censer, vessel)	cunctator	emperor
circulator		emptor
clamour	debtor	emulator
clangor	decimator	enactor
coadjuator	declarator	endeavour
coadjutor	declinator	enumerator
coagulator	decolour, decolorize	enunciator
cognisor	decorator	equator
collaborator	defensor	equivocator
collator	delator, accused	eradicator
collector	demeanour	erector
collimator	demonstrator	escheator
colour, colorable	denominator	estimator
commendator	denunciator	evacuator
commentator	depopulator	exactor
commiserator	depositor	examinator
committor, judge (-er, one who commits)	deprecator	exasperator
communicator	depreciator	excavator
comparator	depredator	exceptor
competitor	depressor	excitor (nerve; -er, who excites)
compositor	desolator	executor (law, -er, one who executes)
compressor	destructor	exhibitor (law, -er)
compurgator	detector	explicator
conciliator	deteriorator	explorator
concoctor	detour	expositor
conductor	detractor	expostulator
confessor	deviator	expurgator
confiscator	devisor, giver (-er, dictator [originator])	extensor
conjuror, by oath (-er, conqueror [juggler])	dilapidator	extenuator
consecrator	dilator	exterminator
conservator	director	extirpator
consignor	disfavour	extractor
	dishonour	fabricator

traducible	unconvertible	unintelligible
transgressible	uncorruptible	unreducible
transfusible	undiscernible	unresponsible
transmissible	unexhaustible	
transmittible	unexpressible	vendible
transvertible	unfeasible	vincible
	unfusable	visible
unadmissible	unimpressible	vitrescible

'Ise' or 'ize'.—The following with their compounds and derivatives should be spelt with 'ise'; nearly all others of the same class require 'ize':—

advertise	demise	incise
advise (advice, n.)	despise	manumise
affranchise	devise	merchandise
appraise	disfranchise	misadvise
apprise (to inform)	disguise	premise (v. and logic)
apprize (value)		prise up (but a prize)
arise	emprise	reprise
braise (braise, to solder)	enfranchise	revise
	enterprise	rise
chastise	excise	
circumcise	exercise (but exorcize)	seise (law)
comprise	franchise	supervise
compromise	galliardise	surmise
contrariwise	improvise	surprise
		treatise

'Or' or 'our'.—The following are the principal words ending in 'or' which are often misspelt: others generally take 'er' as the termination. The spelling to be preferred for words ending in 'our' which are spelt in two ways is also noted here. The 'u' is usually omitted in 'our' when 'ous,' 'able,' 'ary,' 'ton,' and similar terminations are added:—

abbreviator	affector	arborator
abductor	aggressor	arbour
abettor, law (also -er)	agistor	ardour
abjurator	agitator (f. -rix)	armour, armoury
abnegator	alienator	arrestor
accelerator	alligator	assassinator
accentor	alliterator	assentor, law (also -er)
acceptor, law (accepter, receiver)	ameliorator	assertor, advocate (-er, who asserts)
accommodator	ancestor	assessor
accumulator	animator	assignor
actor	annihilator	assinator
addressor	annotator	assistor, law (also -er)
adductor	annunciator	assuror, underwriter (also -er)
adjudicator	antecessor	
adjutor	anticipator	associator
administrator (f. -rix)	apparitor	attestor
admonitor	appellor	attractor
adulator	appreciator	auditor
adulterator	appropriator	auscillator
	arbitrator	

author	conspirator	dissector
bachelor	constrictor	disseisor
bailor, law (also -er)	constructor	disseminator
bargainor, law (also	contaminator	divisor (factor)
behaviour { -er)	contemplator	doctor
belabour	contestor	dolour, dolorous
benefactor	contour	dominator
bettor (-er, superior)	contractor	donor
buccinator	contributor	editor
calculator	conveyor, law (-er,	educator .
calumniator	-one who conveys)	educator
camphor	convictor	effector
candour	corrector	ejector
capitulator	corregidor	elaborator
captor	corridor	elector
carburettor	corrugator	elevator
castigator	councillor, member	elisor (law)
castor, roller or oil	counsellor, adviser	elucidator
(-er, one who casts)	covenantor, law (-er,	emancipator
caveator	creator [history)	emendator
celebrator	creditor	emperor
censor (censer, vessel)	cultivator	emptor
circulator	cunctator	emulator
clamour	debtor	enactor
clangor	decimator	endeavour
coadjuator	declarator	enumerator
coadjutor	declinator	enunciator
coagulator	decolour, decolorize	equator
cognisor	decorator	equivocator
collaborator	defensor	eradicator
collator	delator, accused	erector
collector	demeanour	escheator
collimator	demonstrator	estimator
colour, colorable	denominator	evacuator
commendator	denunciator	exactor
commentator	depopulator	examinator
commiserator	depositor	exasperator
committor, judge (-er,	deprecator	excavator
one who commits)	depreciator	exceptor
communicator	depressor	excitor (nerve; -er,
comparator	desolator	who excites)
competitor	destructor	executor (law, -er, one
compositor	detector	who executes)
compressor	deteriorator	exhibitor (law, -er)
compurgator	detour	explicator
conciliator	detractor	explorator
concoctor	deviator	expositor
conductor	devisor, giver (-er,	expostulator
confessor	dictator [originator)	expurgator
confiscator	dilapidator	extensor
conjurer, by oath (-er,	dilator	extenuator
conqueror [juggler)	director	exterminator
consecrator	disfavour	extirpator
conservator	dishonour	extractor
consignor		fabricator

factor	labour, laborious	paviour
favour, favorite	languor, languorous	peculator
fervour	laxator	percolator
fictor	lector	perforator
flavour, flavorful	legator	perpetrator
flexor	legislator	persecutor
fornicator	lessor (-er, smaller)	personator
fulgor	lictor	perturbator (also -er)
fumigator	liquor	populator
	lithotritor	possessor
generator	macerator	preceptor
gesticulator	malefactor	precipitator
gladiator	manipulator	precursor
governor	manor	predecessor
graduator	masticator	predestinator
grantor, law (-er, one who grants)	mediator	predictor
harbour	metaphor	prelector
honour, honorary	minor (-er, of mines)	premonitor
humour, humorist, humorous	mirror	prepositor
	misdemeanour	pretor
illuminator	mitigator	prevaricator
illustrator	moderator	procrastinator
imitator	modulator	procreator
immolator	monitor	proctor
impostor	mortgagor, law (also [-er])	procurator
impropriator	mutilator	proditor
inaugurator	multiplicator	professor
incensor	narrator	progenitor
inceptor	navigator	projector
incisor	negotiator	prolocutor
incubator	neighbour	promisor (also -er)
inculcator	newsvendor	promulgator
inferior	nominator	propagator
inheritor	non-juror	propitiator
initiator	numerator	proprietor
innovator	objector	prosecutor
inquisitor	obligor, law (-er, who obliges)	protector
insinuator	observator	protestator
inspector	obstructor	protractor
instigator	odour, odourless, odourize, odorous	provisor
institutor	operator	purveyor
instructor	oppressor	
insulator	orator	questor
intercessor	originator	radiator
interior	ornamentor	rancour
interlocutor	oxidator	recaptor
interpolator	oxygenator	recognizor (law)
interrogator	pacificator	reflector
inventor	palliator	refractor
investigator	paritor	refrigerator
investor (also -er)	parlour	regenerator
	participator	regulator
janitor		relator
juror		releasor (-er, one who releases)

renovator	settlor, law (-er, who	tormentor
repudiator	simulator [settles]	torpor
reservoir, law	solicitor	tractor
resonator	spectator	traitor
respirator	speculator	transgressor
reverberator	spoliator	translator
reviser	sponsor	tremor
revivor, law (-er, re- fresh)	stipulator	tumour
rigor, medical	stupor	tutor
rigour rigorous	successor	vaccinator
ruminator	succour	valour, valorous
rumour	suitor	valuator
sailor, man (-er, ship)	superior	vapour, vaporous
salvor (-er, tray)	supervisor	variegator
saviour	supplicator	vector, math.
savour (-er, who	suppressor	vendor, law (also -er)
scarificator [saves]	surveyor	venerator
scrutator	survivor	ventilator
sculptor	suspensor	vindicator
sector	tabour (drum)	violator
selector	tailor	visitor
senator	tambour	visor
separator	tenor	vouchor, law (also -er)
sequestrator	terminator	warrantor, law (also -er)
servitor	terror	
	testator	

FOREIGN WORDS IN ORDINARY TYPE.

Italic type is not required to distinguish words of foreign origin which have become anglicized or are in frequent use. The following are the most common of those not included in the other lists which are to be printed in ordinary type unless specially underlined in the manuscript. They are not to be altered in the author's proof.

Abbé	à la mode	aurora borealis
acariasis (and all other diseases)	albuminuria, etc.	auto-da-fé
actinia (and all zoolo- gical terms)	alfresco	
A.D. (but <i>Anno Domini</i>)	alga (pl. -æ)	bacillus (pl. -i)
ad absurdum	alias (except legal)	ballet
addendum (pl. -a).	alibi	bas-relief
ad infinitum	alma mater	battue
ad interim	alto-rilievo	beau (pl. -x)
adipsom (and medi- cal terms)	amoeba (pl. -æ)	beau-ideal
ad libitum	amour-propre	beau-monde
ad nauseam	ankylosis	bel esprit
ad valorem	anno domini	belladonna (plant)
adversaria	annum	belle
advocatus diaboli	ante	belles-lettres
a fortiori	a posteriori (not à)	bezique
agendum (pl. -a)	a priori	bijou (pl. -x)
aide-de-camp (pl. aides)	à propos or apropos	bisque
à la française	aqua vitæ	bizarre
	areola (pl. -æ)	blancmange
	argot	blasé
	attaché	bona (law)
	au revoir	bona fide

bonne-bouche	critique	ennuyé
bon ton	crux (pl. cruces)	en rapport
bon-vivant	cubiculum (pl. -a)	en route
boudoir	cul-de-sac	ensemble (but <i>tout</i> [ensemble])
bouilli	cum (cum dividend)	entrée
boulevard	cuvée	entrepôt
bouquet	danseuse	entresalle
bourgeois (f. -e)	debacle	entresol (floor)
bric-à-brac	debauchee	ephemera (pl. -æ)
bulletin	debris	ephemeris (pl. -ides)
bureau (pl. -x)	début	ephemeron (pl. -a)
café (but <i>café au lait</i>)	decennium (pl. -a)	equisetum (pl. -s)
camera obscura	decigram	erratum (pl. -a)
cap-à-pie	decimetre	escritoire
carte blanche	decorum	et cetera (or etc.)
carte-de-visite	delicatesse	etiquette
cascara	dementia (and all diseases)	et seq. (pl. et sequen- ex (out of) [tes])
casus belli	demoiselle	ex cathedra
causerie	demos	excreta
caviare	depot	exegesis (pl. -es)
cent (no point)	desideratum (pl. -a)	exempli gratia (or exequatur [e.g.])
centum	detour (but <i>détour</i>)	ex-libris
certiorari	detritus	ex officio
chalet	de trop	ex parte
chapeau	devoir	exposé
chaperon	diablerie	extempore (but <i>extem- pore</i> , at the time)
chargé d'affaires	dictum (pl. -a)	ex-voto
château (pl. -x)	dilemma (pl. -s)	façade
chauffeur	dilettante (pl. -i)	facetiae
chiaroscuro	dishabille	facia
cicerone	doctrinaire	facsimile (or fac.)
ci-devant	dossier	faience
cirque	double entente	fainéant
cirro-stratus	doyen	fantasia
clairvoyant (f. -e)	dramatis personæ	fascia (arch.) (pl. æ)
claquer (but <i>claqueur</i>)	duenna	fascicle
cliché	eau-de-Cologne	fascine
clientele	eau-de-vie	faubourg (cap. F with fauteuil [name])
cloisonné	eau-sucrée	feme covert
commissionnaire	éclat	feme sole
communiqué	édition de luxe	femur (pl. femora)
confrère	effluvium (pl. -a)	fête (but <i>fête cham- feuilleton</i> [pêtre])
congé	e.g.	fiancé (f. -ée)
connoisseur	élan	finis
contango	élite	fjeld
contra	éloge (but <i>éloge</i>)	f.l. (but <i>falsa lectio</i>)
contretemps	embouchure	flambeau (pl. -x)
conversazione	employee (<i>employé</i>)	fleur-de-lis
corpus (<i>corpus vile</i>)	empyreuma (pl. -ata)	flora
corrigendum (pl. -a)	en bloc	Flustra (pl. -æ)
cortège	enceinte	fondant
coterie	encomium	
coup d'état	encore	
coup de grâce	ennui	
crèche		

format	laches	patois
foulard	lacuna (pl -æ)	per (by, for)
foyer	lapis lazuli	per annum (but <i>per capita, per se, etc, italic</i>)
franc (and all coins)	lapsus calami	per cent (<i>per centum</i>)
furore (but <i>furor</i>)	lapsus linguæ	per diem
gamin	layette	per mensem
garage	lazaretto	per pro
gastronome	lemma	personnel (but <i>persona grata</i>)
gauche (but <i>gauche, Fr, left</i>)	lese-majesty	plebiscite
gaucherie	levee	plus
genus (pl genera)	libretto (pl -i)	p m (<i>post meridiem</i>)
gourmand (but <i>gourmet</i> {mandize})	lieu	poste restante
gramme	lingua franca	posteriori, a (not a)
grammetre	litchi	post mortem
gratis	literati	precis
grille (grating, but <i>gryllotalpa</i> [grille])	litre	prestige
guana (lizard)	litterateur	prima donna (but <i>prima buffa</i>) -
guano (manure)	loc cit (<i>loco citato</i>)	primâ facie
habeas corpus	locum tenens (pl -tes)	pro and con (but <i>pro et contra, pro forma, pro rata, pro tem</i>)
habitué (f -ée)	mandamus	protégé (f -ee)
hamadryad	maraschino (liqueur)	proximo (not prox)
hauteur	mate (tea)	quasi
hectogram	materia medica	quietus
hiatus (pl -es)	matinée	qui vive
honorarium	maximum (pl -a)	quondam
hors-d'œuvre	mêlée	quorum
hydrangea	memento (pl -es)	q v (but <i>quod vide</i>)
hypochondria	memorandum (pl -a)	raconteur
idem (but <i>id</i>)	mensem	rationale
id e (but <i>id est</i>)	menu (French names of dishes in italic)	rechauffe
ignis fatuus (pl ignes fatui)	metre (and all foreign measures)	recherché (f -ée)
impasse	metre (and all foreign measures)	reconnaissance
impedimentum (pl -a)	minimum (pl -a)	recto
imprimatur	minus	regime
in camera	moire	regina
incubous (botanical)	naïve	rendezvous
Index Expurgatorius	naïvete	repatee
inertia (but <i>vis inertiae</i>)	nisi prius	repertoire
in extenso	nota bene	replica
in extremis	nuance	repousse
ingesta	nux vomica	requiem
innuendo (pl -es)	olla podrida	resume
insignia (pl)	omnium gatherum	réveille
in situ (but <i>in re</i>)	onus (<i>onus probandi</i>)	reverso
inter alia	op cit (<i>opere citato</i>)	revoir ¹ (au)
interim	optime	rex
in toto	otolith	rigor mortis
ipomœa (botanical)	papier mâche	rôle
kilogram, etc	pari mutuel	rostrum (pl -a)
	parterre	
	parvenu	
	passim	
	pater familias	

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bon ton	crux (pl. cruces)	en rapport
bon-vivant	cubiculum (pl. -a)	en route
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café (but <i>café au lait</i>)	decennium (pl. -a)	equisetum (pl. -s)
camera obscura	decigram	erratum (pl. -a)
cap-à-pie	decimetre	escritoire
carte blanche	decorum	et cetera (or etc.)
carte-de-visite	delicatesse	etiquette
cascara	dementia (and all	et seq. (pl. et sequen-
casus belli	diseases)	ex (out of) [tes]
causerie	demoiselle	ex cathedra
caviare	demos	excreta
cent (no point)	depot	exegesis (pl. -es)
centum	desideratum (pl. -a)	exempli gratia (or
certiorari	detour (but <i>détour</i>)	exequatur [e.g.])
chalet	detritus	ex-libris
chapeau	de trop	ex officio
chaperon	devoir	ex parte
chargé d'affaires	diablerie	exposé
château (pl. -x)	dictum (pl. -a)	extempore (but <i>extem-</i>
chauffeur	dilemma (pl. -s)	<i>pore</i> , at the time)
chiaroscuro	dilettante (pl. -i)	ex-voto
cicerone	dishabille	façade
ci-devant	doctrinaire	facetiae
cirque	dossier	facia
cirro-stratus	double entente	facsimile (or fac.)
clairvoyant (f. -e)	doyen	faience
claquer (but <i>claqueur</i>)	dramatis personæ	fainéant
cliché	duenna	fantasia
clientele	eau-de-Cologne	fascia (arch.) (pl. æ)
cloisonné	eau-de-vie	fascicle
commissionnaire	eau-sucrée	fascine
communiqué	éclat	faubourg (cap. F with
confrère	édition de luxe	fauteuil [name])
congé	effluvium (pl. -a)	feme covert
connoisseur	e.g.	feme sole
contango	élan	femur (pl. femora)
contra	élite	fête (but <i>fête cham-</i>
contretemps	elôge (but <i>éloge</i>)	feuilleton [<i>pêtre</i>])
conversazione	embouchure	fiancé (f. -ée)
corpus (<i>corpus vile</i>)	employee (<i>employé</i>)	finis
corrigendum (pl. -a)	empyreuma (pl. -ata)	fjeld
cortège	en bloc	f.l. (but <i>falsa lectio</i>)
coterie	enceinte	flambeau (pl. -x)
coup d'état	encomium	fleur-de-lis
coup de grâce	encore	flora
crèche	ennui	Flustra (pl. -æ)
		fondant

format	laches	patois
foulard	lacuna (pl -æ)	per (by, for)
foyer	lapis lazuli	per annum (but <i>per capita, per se</i> , etc, <i>italic</i>)
franc (and all coins)	lapsus calami	per cent (<i>per centum</i>)
furore (but <i>furor</i>)	lapsus linguæ	per diem
gamin	layette	per mensem
garage	lazaretto	per pro
gastronome	lemma	personnel (but <i>persona grata</i>)
gauche (but <i>gauche</i> , Fr, left)	lese-majesty	plebiscite
gaucherie	levee	plus
genus (pl genera)	libretto (pl -i)	p m (<i>post meridiem</i>)
gourmand (but <i>gourmet</i> (mandize))	lieu	poste restante
gramme	lingua franca	posteriori, a (not a)
grammetre	litchi	post mortem
gratis	literati	précis
grille (grating, but gryllotalpa (<i>grillé</i>))	litre	prestige
guana (lizard)	littérateur	prima donna (but <i>prima buffa</i>)
guano (manure)	loc cit (<i>loco citato</i>)	prima facie
	locum tenens (pl -tes)	pro and con (but <i>pro et contra, pro forma, pro rata, pro tem</i>)
habeas corpus	mandamus	protégé (f, -ée)
habitué (f -ée)	maraschino (liqueur)	proximo (not <i>prox</i>)
hamadryad	maté (tea)	quasi
hauteur	materia medica	quietus
hectogram	matinée	qui vive
hiatus (pl -es)	maximum (pl -a)	quondam
honorarium	mclée	quorum
hors-d'œuvre	memento (pl -es)	qv (but <i>quod vide</i>)
hydrangea	memorandum (pl -a)	raconteur
hypochondria	mensem	rationale
	menu (French names of dishes in <i>italic</i>)	réchauffé
idem (but <i>id</i>)	metre (and all for- eign measures)	recherché (f -ée)
id est (but <i>id est</i>)	minimum (pl -a)	reconnaissance
ignis fatuus (pl ignes fatui)	minus	recto
impasse	moiré	regime
impedimentum (pl a)	naïve	regina
imprimatur	naïveté	rendezvous
in camera	nisi prius	repartee
incubous (botanical)	nota bene	repertoire
Index Expurgatorius	nuince	replica
inertia (but <i>vis in-</i> <i>ertia</i>)	nux vomica	repoussé
in extenso	olla podrida	requiem
in extremis	omnium gatherum	résumé
ingesta	onus (<i>onus probandi</i>)	réveille
innuendo (pl -es)	op cit (<i>opere citato</i>)	reverso
insignia (pl)	optime	revoir ! (au)
in situ (but <i>in re</i>)	otolith	rex
inter alia	papier mâche	rigor mortis
interim	pari mutuel	rôle
in toto	parterre	rostrum (pl -a)
ipomœa (botanical)	parvenu	
kilogram, etc	passim	
	pater familias	

sanctorum	solatium (pl. -a)	vade-mecum
sanctum	solidus	valet de chambre
savants	soupçon	(but <i>valet de pied</i>)
scholium (pl. -a)	sputum (pl. -a)	verbatim
séance	stratum (pl. -a)	verso
secrétaire	stratus (pl. -i)	versus (but <i>v.</i>)
secundus	sub. <i>pro tem.</i> (<i>sub</i> , <i>under</i> , <i>sub judice</i> , etc.)	vertebra (pl. æ)
Senhor (f. -a), Port.	suite	vertebrata (pl.)
Señor (f. -a, -ita), Sp.	supra	via (but <i>via media</i>)
separatum (pl. -a)	s.v. (<i>sub voce</i> or <i>verbo</i>)	vice
seraglio	table d'hôte (tables)	vice versa (<i>vice</i> alone)
seriatim	terra-cotta	vide
s.g.d.g. (italic in full)	terra firma (but <i>terra</i>)	vingt-et-un (game)
siesta	title rôle [<i>incognita</i>]	vis-à-vis
Signor (ab. Sig.)	trousseau (pl. -x)	visa (signature)
sobriquet	ultimo (not <i>ult.</i>)	visé (signed)
soi-disant	ultra vires	viva voce (pl. voces)
soirée		viz. (but <i>videlicet</i>)
soirée dansante		vraisemblance

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abīr (yellow powder)	addigai	agadi
abishegam	adhara	Agamas
abkārī	adhela (copper coin)	Agamudaiyan (C)
achandrakam (I) *	adhikar (I)	agar (perfume, tree)
achar (relish)	adhikara	Agaru (C)
acharyapurusha (I)	adhikarapatra	Agasa (C)
achkat	adhikari	Agni
achukattus	adhyāpakam	Agnipuman (I)
adad (pulse)	adhyayanam (I)	agraharam
adāiyolai-manyam (I)	Adiga	ahar (reservoir)
adalat	ādīnam	ahīr (pastoral tribe)
adamanam	adirvedi (I)	ain (tree)
adangal	Adiya	Aiyarakam (C)
adavu	adiyar (tenant)	Ajalu (fees)

* I, inam ; C, caste ; B, Bengal ; Bo, Bombay ; F, festival ; N.I., Northern India.

ajlaf (M)	appas (oppers)	Bagh-mari (I)
akar (estimate)	arai (I)	Bahadur
akarbhand	aranal	Bahudhanya (1878)
Akhiri chahar sham-	arasukaval (I)	bahula (dark fort-
Akkasari [ba (F)]	archaka	bailu [night]
akki	archanabhagam (I)	bairagi (mendicant)
Akshaya (1866, 1926)	ardhamanyam (I)	baisuri (weed)
al (dye plant)	Arē (C)	bajavari
Alagar (F) festival	areca (nut)	Baja-wala (I)
alan	arrack	bajibandur
Alavan (C)	Arudra Darisanam	bajra (boat)
aliyasantana (law)	aruga (millet) [(F)]	bajri (grain)
almirah	arugu (platform)	baki
alotti (I)	aruva	Bakr id
alsi (linseed)	Aruvattumūvar	baksheesh
amah	Arya Samaj (sect)	Bakta (C)
aman (late rice)	arzi	Bale (I)
amanit	Asadi (I)	Baliya (C)
amani	asalminha (tenure)	balli
amaniya (I)	asāmi	Banagar (I)
amaram (I)	Asari (I)	Banajiga (C)
Amavasya	ashur-khana (I)	banali
ambadi (plant)	asti	bandar (harbour)
Ambalakkaran	Atharvana (Veda)	Bandela (I)
ambalam (I)	Atsu-kavali (I)	bandicoot
ambali (I)	Atur (I)	bandobast
Ambattan (C)	avadhani	bandy
ambiga	Avani	bangar (high land)
ambigar (I)	avargal	bangi (load)
amildar	avatar (Vishnu)	banian (vest)
amin	Avittam	Baniya (merchant)
amla	awarja	banjar
amli (year)	ayacut	banjara
Amratmahal	ayah	bankshall
amsam	ayan	banteng (cattle)
anai	ayanjama	banti (millet)
anaikkaran (I)	Ayuda Puja	Bantumana (I)
anakala (I)	azmaish	banyan (tree)
anamat		bāo (kind of rice)
Ananda (1854, 1914)		baradhari (house)
anandravan	babar (grass)	barasingha (deer)
anchal (post)	babat	Barat-gati (I)
Andi-samadhi (I)	babet (wet lands)	Bara-Wafat
Anduran (C)	Babu	baraward (estimate)
angam (courtyard)	babul (tree)	barika
Angazala (I)	Bad (I)	Bariki (I)
Angirasa (1872, 1932)	Badaga	Basivi (I)
anicut	Badagi (C)	basti (village)
anjali	badai (I)	batela
anjan (tree)	Badhōyi (C)	batta
anna	Badi-bad (I)	bavto (millet)
annachatram	badmāsh	Bavuri (C)
annakavadi (I)	bafta (silk)	Bayinidi (I)
anna shrotriya (I)	bagayāt	bechoba
anubhavam	bagh	Bedar
anubhogam	baghla (boat)	Beduga (I)

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alam	arrack	bajibandur
Alavan (C)	Arudra Darshanam	bajra (boat)
aliyasantana (law)	aruga (millet) [(F)]	bajri (grain)
almirah	arugu (platform)	baki
alotti (I)	aruva	Bakr-id -
alsı (linseed)	Aruvattumavar	baksheesh
amah	Arya Samaj (sect)	Bakta (C)
aman (late rice)	arzi	Bale (I)
amanat	Asadi (I)	Baliya (C)
amanı	asalmınha (tenure)	ballı
amanıya (I)	asāmi	Banagar (I)
amaram (I)	Asari (I)	Banajiga (C)
Amavasya	ashur-khana (I)	banalı
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annachatram	badmāsh	Bavuri (C)
annakavadi (I)	bafta (silk)	Bayınıdı (I)
anna shrotriya (I)	bagayat	bechoba
anubhavam	bagh	Bedar
anubhogam	baghla (boat)	Beduga (I)

bedukula	Bi, Bibi	chalgeni
begah	bidri (metal work)	chalka (soil)
begari (I)	bidukula	chamar (I)
Begam (title)	bigi, bigha (measure)	chambeli (flower)
Beldar (I)	Bihari (language)	champak (tree)
benami	bil (swamp)	Chandāla (C)
bendaikkai	bilmukta (I)	Chandanayatra (F)
bendi (fruit)	bilvarchana (I)	chank
Bengali	Bissoyi (bearer, chief)	chapath
Benya (C)	Bolasi	chapati (cake)
ber (shrub)	boli (speech)	chaprasi (messenger)
beri beri	bommalata	char (land)
beriz	bor (tree)	charan
Besta	boro (rice)	charas (hemp resin)
betel (nut or vine)	Bōya (C)	charpoy
bhadoi (crop)	boyā (grass)	chatak (1/16 seer)
Bhagavad Gīta	Brahma	chatak (20 gandas)
Bhagavatam	brahmadayam	chatram (rest-house)
Bhaira	Brahman (pl. -s)	chatty (pl. -ies)
bhakti (faith)	Brahmo Samaj	chatur-bhagam (I)
bhaiyāchārā (tenure)	brahmotsavam	Chaudhari (I)
bhajanai	brahmottara	chaudri (headman)
bhajanakutam	Brahūi (language)	chaṭki
Bhale-log (I)	bratties	chaukidar
Bhandari (I)	brinjal	chaunkhar (tree)
bhang	budgerow	chauth (revenue)
bhangī	buggalow (boat)	chavadi
bhanwar (soil)	bulakku	chela (pupil)
bharal (sheets)	bund (embankment)	chellan
Bhārata	bungalow (house)	chembu
Bharati (I)	Burki (I)	chenna (millet)
bharty	Burma	Chenchu (C)
bhatamanya	Buruj (I)	Chera
Bhatrazu (C)	Byagara	Cheruman (C)
Bhatta-vritti (I)		cheruvu
bhattia	cabob (meat)	chik
Bhava (1874, 1934)	cadi (judge)	chinā (food tuber)
bhavi	cadjan (leaf)	chinkāra (gazelle)
bheesty	cajan (pea)	chinna melam (I)
Bhil	calingula	chir (tree)
bhōgam	candy (500 lb.)	chironji (tree)
Bhogam (C)	Carnatic	chit
Bhogi Pandigai	cash (a coin)	chita
bhogya	cashew	chitak (1/6 seer)
bhogyadar	casuarina	chital (spotted deer)
Bhōyi (palanquin-bearer)	catamaran	Chitrabhanu (1882)
bhum (tenure)	catechu	chobdar
bhumi	cawny (ca.)	chokra
Bhūmia (C)	chabūtra (platform)	cholam (large millet)
bhūmiā (landholder)	Chaitra	Cholas
bhūmiat (land)	chaitya (chapel)	chota-hazri
bhūr (light soil)	chak-bandi (I)	cholī (bodice)
bhūsa (fodder)	Chakkiliyan (C)	choultry
bhūstiti	chakla (subdivision)	chowry
bhūta-bali (I)	chakram (coin)	chuckler
	chalan	chuddar (garment)

chunam (lime)	dayabhaga	donka (path)
Cingalese	dayādi	doolie (not dh)
Circars	Deccan	doratanam
coir	Dega (I)	doruvu
compound	Dehat (I)	dravyam
cooty	dekshais	dubash
copra	deodar (a cedar)	Dūdēkula (C)
Cotaur	dera	Dumbala (I)
cotta (measure)	desai (official)	dūn (valley, N I)
cowle	desakaval (I)	Dundubhi (1862)
cowry	desam	dungaree (cloth)
coyee	desh (county)	Durga puja
crore (100 lakhs)	deshmukh (official)	durien (tree)
cumbly	despandi	Durmatī (1861, 1921)
cumbu (millet)	Despandya (I)	Durmukhi (1896 1956)
cumin (spice)	deva (deity)	
cummerbund (not ku)	devadas	ejman
curry	devadayam	ekabhogyam
cuscus	Devanagari (alpha-	Ekādasī
cutch	Devanga (bet)	Ekari (C)
cutcherry	devasthanam	ekfasli
	devata	ekha (cart)
dacoit	Deyvamadi (I)	elam
dacoity (robbery)	dhāk (tree)	elandai (tree)
dadsal (tree)	dhana (weight)	endi (silkworm)
daffadar	dharda (tree)	eng (tree)
daftar	dharma	eri
daftarbandi	dharmadayam (I)	eribhūmi
daftari	Dharmakarta	Erukala (I)
dah (knife)	dharmasāla	Eruman (C)
dak	dharmāsanam (I)	† Eruvaka (I)
dakhala	Dhatu (1876, 1936)	
Dakshinayana	dhatura (drug)	faisaljasti
punyakalam (F)	dhenkli (picottah)	faisaltirwai
dalayat	dhobi	† fakir
dalwa	dhole	fanam
dām (old coin)	dholi (pulse)	farman (order, grant)
daman (hill range)	Dhon	fasali (luni-solar year)
Dandāsi (C)	dhoni	fasljasti
Dandīya (I)	dhoti (loin cloth)	faslkammī
danduga (I)	dhurrie	fasli (Revenue year)
dani (palm)	dhurya (I)	fātwa
Darbar	diāra (alluvial land)	faujdar (magistrate)
dargāh (shrine)	dighi (tank)	faujdari (court)
dari (rug or carpet)	Dikshitar (R)	fazil (surplus revenue)
darkhast	Dipavali	firka
daroga	dittam	
darwan (door keeper)	divi-divi	Gabrūn (cloth)
darwāza (gateway)	Diwan (minister)	Gadaba (C)
Darzi (I)	Diwan Bahadur-	Gadabalu (I)
Dasara	diwani	Gaddateru (I)
Dāsari (C)	Dolabehara (I)	gade
Dāsi (C)	Doluva (C)	gadi (throne)
dastur	Dombō (C)	Gaekwar
dasturi	Dommarā (C)	Gajapati
Davanda (I)	donga	† Gamalla (C)

Ganachari (I)	Gujaratis (people)	howdah
Gāndla (oil pressers)	gumasta	hti (pagoda top)
ganj	Gunari (I)	Huggi manyam (I)
ganja (drug)	gunny	hugur
garadi (I)	gunta (land measure)	hukum
garah (cloth)	guntha (Bo. measure)	hukumnama
garce	gup (gossip)	hummal
garige (I)	gur (crude sugar)	hundi
Garu (honorific), see	gural (antelope)	hurali
garudakkal (I) [guru]	gurjan (tree)	hurla (water weed)
Garuda Utsavam (F)	Gurkha	huzur
Gaud (C)	gurrapu (I)	id
gauda (headman)	guru (preceptor)	Idaiyan (C)
gaur (bison)	Gurukkal	Idgah (festival place)
Gaura (tribe)	hackery	Idiga (C)
gayal (cattle)	Haddi	Idige (I)
geni warg	hadji (pilgrim)	Id-ul-fitr
ghair dakhala (I)	hafiz (scholar)	Id-uz-zahu
ghari	haisk (millet, B)	ijāra (lease)
ghariyal (crocodile)	Haje	ijāradār (renter)
ghatwal (tenure-	hājir	ilaka, -dar
ghaut [holder])	Hajjam (I)	llamagan (C)
Ghāzi	hakeem (doctor)	llavarasu
ghi	hakim (ruler)	illom
Ghor (I)	hakku	lluvan (C)
gingelly (oil-seed)	halalkhor (sweeper)	iluppai (tree)
Godiya (C)	Halalkhor (I)	imte (tamarind)
godown	Halēpaik	inam
godugu (I)	hali (current coin)	inamdar
goglet	hamsaya (neighbour)	inam sirpu
Gokulashtami	Hanuman (God)	ippu (tree)
gola (warehouse)	Hanumantha Jayan-	irsal
golandāz (artillery	hāor (marsh) [thi	Irula (C)
Golla (C) [man]	Har-sal-makta (I)	Irumbukatti (I)
Gondi (language)	havildar	Islam
Gondwana	havis (early rice)	ismwar
gopuram (gateway)	Hazik-ul-mulk (T)	istimrar
Gosāin (devotee)	Hebbar	istimrardar
Gosayi (C)	Hegdi	Isvara (1877, 1937)
gosha	Hegira	Itihāsa
gotra (caste division)	henga (harrow)	Jada
Gowrivritham	Hevilambi (1897)	jadabillai
gram (grain)	hilsa (fish)	Jaggali (C)
gramabhagam (I)	Hindi	jaggery (crude sugar)
grama gharba kand-	Hindu	jaghir
rika (I)	Hindustan	jaghirdar
grama kattubadi (I)	Hindustani	jagni (oil-seed)
grama kaval (I)	hissa	Jain
gramam	hissa (shrotriyam I)	Jālari (C)
grama manyam (I)	hissadhar	jalkar
grama nattam	hiver (tree)	Jam (title)
grama samudayam	Holeya (C)	jama (gown)
gramōpadhyāya	Holi Pandagai	jamabandi
Grantha	hookah (pipe)	jamadar (officer)
gudri (daily market)	hoonadah (division)	
Gujarati (language)		

jama-vasul	kadukkan	karambu
jambul (tree)	Kaduppattan	karanj (tree)
jāmin	kaisiyat	karar
jampulu	Kaikolan	karbhari (manager)
Janappan (C)	kakar (deer)	kārez (tunnel)
Jandra	kala azar	karizi (I)
Jingam	kalam	karkatagavu (F)
jangam	kalapam	karkhan
janmabhogam	kalar (salt land)	karkun (clerk)
janmam (land tenure)	kaliyadi (sweepings)	karma (doctrine)
janmi	Kaliyukti (1858 1918)	karnam (accountant)
janmkar	Kali (age)	karnavan
japti	Kali (goddess or puja)	karpura dipam (I)
jari	Kalibhumi	Kartiga Dipam
jarib (measure)	kalinga manyam (I)	karumpurattan
Jat (Muslim)	Kalingi	karvand (tree)
jitapu	Kaliyuga (era)	kasai (I)
jatka	Kallan	kasbi
jaud (tree)	kalva	kasumalai
jwabnais	kalvay pinnadi (I)	kattadaka
javar	kal-velai (I)	kattakanam (lease)
Jaya (1894, 1954)	kamati (I)	kattalai
Jayanti (Sri)	kambakkaran (I)	kattiyam (I)
jettis (wrestlers)	kambamkatti (I)	kattiribivali
jhribhumi	kambharti (I)	kattubadi
jhil (swamp, B)	kāmdār (official)	kattugutta (I)
jhool	kami (grass)	kattu kodige (I)
jhum (cultivation)	kamil (full)	kavadi
Jihad (religious war)	Kamma	kavalakar
jumiki	kammal	Kavanam (C)
jurar (I)	Kammalan	Kavandan (C)
jurayati	kammar (tree) (C)	Kavarai (C)
jurgu (council)	Kammara (C)	kaviravan (I)
jutavutti (I)	kammabattu	kavutai Pattan (I)
jitotra (I)	kammay vetu (I)	kayam jodi (I)
jovitam (I)	Kamsari (C)	Kazi
jodi	Kanakkān (C)	kedgerec
Jogi (juggler)	kanakupillai	Keralas (people)
joli (cholam)	kanam (lease), -dar	ketch (vessel)
joshi	kanchar (lease)	Kevuto (C)
josyar	kanchar (measure)	kharar
jowar (millet)	kanchari (tenure)	kharai (tree)
julurthar (I)	kandichar (I)	kharatu (I)
jumli (I)	kandi (10,000 sq yds)	kharari
Kabberi (C)	kaneco (tree)	kharari
Kabul	kaneru	kharai
Kabuli	kaner (pan)	kharai (water channel)
kabulivat	kaner	kharai (sailor, etc)
kachi (inferior)	kanom	Kharai (title)
kachir (land)	kanungo (inspector)	Kharai Bhudur
kachchar	Kappiliyan (C)	kharandam (stone)
kacharam	kappu	khandrikai (I)
Kachumukham (F)	kapu (reddi)	Kharai Shub
kaduyam (I)	kar (grain)	kharai (not con-)
Kadurambi	karai	Kharai (1891, 1951)
	Karal in	kharab (poor soil) (B)

Mahari (title)	mansuldar	mirasidar
Mahasivaratri	mantapam (pillared	Mirza (title)
mahazar	mantram [hall]	mitakshara
Mahé	mantri	mitta (estate)
mahilkharī (revenue	mānyam	Mittadar (of estate)
official, B)	Mappilla	modiram
mahout	mara (soil)	mohtarfa (tax)
Mahratta	marakal	mohur
mahseer (fish)	maramat	mokhāsa
mahsul	Marathas (people)	mokhāsadar
mahua (seed)	Marathi (language)	moliks (I)
maidan (open space)	Maravar	molla
maina (bird)	margosa	monigar
maistri	Māriamman	monsoon (season)
majid	marozawar (by vil-	monthais
mājūm (drug)	lages)	Months (Tamil)—
majumdar	marua (small millet)	Chittrai
makan	Marumakan	Vaikasi
makledar (contractor)	Marumakkal	Ani
maktab (school)	Marumakkattayam	Adi
maktadar (of estate)	Marwadi	Avani
Mala	Marwari	Purattasi
malai	masab (red soil)	Aippasi
Malaiyalis (hill tribe)	masalchi	Kartigai
Malayalam	masjid (mosque)	Margali
Malayali (people)	masnad (throne)	Tai
mālguzār (revenue	masula (boat)	Masi
payer)	matādhipati	Panguni
mālguzārī (lands)	math (Hindu shrine)	Months (Muhamma-
Māli	maulvi (learned men)	dan)—
Maliahs (hill region)	maund	Muharram
malikhana (allow-	mauza (land)	Safar
ance)	māyā (delusion)	Rabi-ul-awal
malli (a gardener)	mayin (rice Bu)	Rabi ul-Uakhir (or
Malti (language)	mehwasī (tenure)	us-sani)
mamlatdar	mela (festival)	Jumadal-anwa
mamūl	melakaran (I)	Jumadal-akhir (or
mamuldar	melam (I)	Jamal-us-sani)
mamuti, hoe (pl -ies)	melvaram	Rajab
mana (Bo maund)	menkaval	Shaban
manai	mennulu	Ramzan
manal	meraca	Shawwal
manavarī (land)	merah (fees)	Zilkada
manchil	mēriah	Zil-hijja
mandagappadi (I)	meshadi (solar year)	Months (Malaya-
mandapam	meti	lam)—
mandir	mettu	Medam
mangala	mettunilam	Edavam
Mangalagiri (F)	mey-kaval (I)	Mithunam
Mani (I ground)	Mhar (C)	Karkadagam
manikkattal (I)	mhote	Simham
maniyam	mīhrab (niche)	Kanyam
Manmatha (1895)	mimbar (steps)	Tulam
Mano (measure)	minar (pillar)	Vrischikam
manotti (I)	Mir (title)	Dhanus
mansabdar	mīrasi	Makaram

khari (earth salt)	krait (snake)	lakhirajdar
kharif (late harvest)	krayadar	lakota
kharita	krayasāsanam	lāl
kharwa (cotton cloth)	Kritayuga	lambardar (village head)
khas	Krithigai (F)	Lambadi (C)
khasa (I)	Krodhana (1865, 1925)	langarkhana
khāsadar (levies)	Kshatriya	langota
khas-khas (roots)	kshauraka	langūr (monkey)
khedda (stockade)	Kubera	lanka (island)
khesāri (pulse)	kudi	lantana (shrub)
khilat (robe of hon-our)	kudiiruppu	lascar
Khodālo (C)	kudimaramat	lāt (monument)
Khond (C)	kudivaram	laterite (gravel)
khulat (pulse)	kudiyānavan	lathi (stick)
khulga (I)	kudu	lavanga
khutba (prayer)	kudukuduppai (I)	linga
kiari (seed beds)	kuin lands (B)	lingam (emblem)
kikar (tree)	kujah	Lingayat
kila-dar	kulamvettu (I)	lodam
Kilaka (1848, 1908)	kuli	loquat (fruit)
kinnam (cup)	kulkarni (accountant, [B])	lota (water pot)
kinni	kulthi	lungi (waist cloth)
kist	kumaki	
kistbandi	Kumarapournami	madaivadiyal (I)
kitmagar	kumbharti (I)	Madai vetti (I)
Kodagu	Kummara	madam (I)
kodaivritti (I)	kumri (cultivation)	maddi (tree)
kodali (digging-hoe)	kuncham	madebhumi
kodon (millet)	kundalam	madhavarma
kodu (water course)	kunkūr	Madiga
Kōlayān (C)	Kuruba (I)	madrasa (school)
Kollam (era)	Kurukh (language)	Madrasī
Kollan (C)	Kuruman	maganam
kolu	kurumban	magani (division)
kolusu	kurun (grazing land)	magar (crocodile)
Komati (C)	kurup	Mahābhārata
kommu (I)	kuruvai	mahafiz khana
kon (I)	kūsa (grass)	mahajan (merchant)
Konda Dora	Kusavan	mahāl (subdivision)
kondai	kushki	mahal (a house)
konda kavali	kusumba	Mahālaya (ama-vasya)
Konkani	kutba	
koradu	kutki (millet)	Mahāmagham
Korava (C)	kuttadi (I)	Mahamahopadhyaya
korra (millet)	kuttagai	Mahamakham (F)
kos (measure)	kuttaga pattom (ten-ure)	māhānam
kota	kuttai	Mahānavami
Kotamī (language)	kuttam	Mahant (of temple)
kothi (large house)	kutthi (pulse)	Maharaj Adhiraj
kothsu	kuzhikanam (lease)	Maharaj Rama
kottan (I)	kyawng (monastery)	Maharaja (title)
kottiya		Maharana
kotwal (police)	Labbai	Maharani
kotwali (station)	Labbaīs (people)	Maharao Raja
kovilagom	lakh (1,00,000 money)	Maharawal
kovil kanakku	lakhiraj (rent free)	

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Malayali (people)	masnad (throne)	Tai
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payer)	matādhipati	Panguni
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manchil	meriah	Zil-hijja
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mandapam	meti	lam)—
mandir	mettu	Medam
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Mangalagiri (F)	mey-kaval (I)	Mithunam
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manikkattal (I)	mhote	Simham
maniyam	mihrab (niche)	Kanyam
Manmatha (1895)	mimbar (steps)	Tulam
Mano (measure)	minar (pillar)	Vrischikam
manotti (I)	Mir (title)	Dhanus
mansabdar	mirasi	Makaram

Kumbham	murai	Mula (or Mulam)
Minam	muram (gravel)	Purva Ashadha (or Puradam)
Months (Lunar and Bengal solar)—	murugu	Uttara Ashadha (or Uttiradam)
Vaisakha	musab	Sravana (or Tiruvonam)
Jyeshtha	musafirkhana	Sravishta (or Avittam)
Ashadha	mutafysal	Satabhisaj (or Sadayam)
Sravana	mutalikan (I)	Purva Bhadrapada (or Purattadi)
Bhadrapada	muthumalai	Uttara Bhadrapada (or Uttirattadi)
Asvina	Mutracha (caste)	Revati
Kartika	mitsaddi	Nala (1856, 1916)
Margasira	Mutt	Nambudri (C)
Pausha	mutta (villages)	Nammalvar
Magha	muttadars	namuna
Phalguṇa	Muttaratsa (I)	nānal (grass)
Chaitra	muttiriya	Nandana (1892, 1952)
mootah (Regn. dvn.)	muzara	nandavanam (I)
mor (river)	muzumdar	nanjai
mozhugadi	nad (a division)	Narasimha Jayanti
muchi (binder, etc.)	nādpal (watchman)	nari-vetti (I)
muchilka	nadu	nat (a demon, Bur.)
Mudaliyar	Nadva	natamgar
mudam (I)	nagadichitta	nattam
Mudavan (I)	Nagaralu	Nattar (I)
muddi (I)	Nagari	Nattukottai
mufassal (country)	nagasaram	nautch
mufti (expert in law)	Naib (assistant)	navani (millet)
Mughal	Naik (corporal)	Navidan (I)
Muhammadan	nakara (I)	Nawab Bahadur
Muharram	Nakshatras—	Nawab (title)
muhurtam (auspicious time)	Asvini	Nayakar
mukhtar (legal practitioner)	Bharani	Nayar
mukhtiārkar (official)	Krittika (or Kirut-tigai, Tam.)	nazar
mukhtiarnama	Rohini	nazim (officer)
mukaddam (headman)	Mrigasira (or Mirugasiram)	nazul
Mukkoti Ekādasi	Ardra	neem (tree)
Mukkuvan (C)	Punarvasu	nelgutta (I)
mukta	Pushya (or Pusam)	nellu (rice)
mulgar	Aslesha (or Ayilam)	nesavukkarān
mulgeni	Magha (or Magham)	netti-velai (I)
Mulgenidars	Purva Phalguni (or Puram)	newār (tapes)
muli warg	Uttara Phalguni (or Uttiram)	nidhi
mulki	Hasta (or Hastam)	nikah
mullah	Chittra (or Chittisvati [rai])	nimboli
mulligatawny	Visakha (or Visakam)	nīrāramba
muni (inspired saint)	Anuradha (or Anusham)	nirganti (servant)
munj (grass)	Jyeshtha (or Kettai)	nirakh (Be)
Munn		nirvana
munpattam		Nizaṁ (title)
munshi		nizamat (division)
munsif (judge)		
munsifi (court house)		
muppatika badi (I)		

Nokkan	palmyra (tree)	patkat (farm)
nottam (I)	Pambakkaran (I)	patlu
nullah (water course)	pambala (I)	patni (tenure)
nuth -	pambatti (I)	Patnul
nylghai (antelope)	pan (betel)	Patnulkaran (C)
	Pana	patra
Odde (C)	panam	patrika
oddyanam	Panasas (beggars)	patta
Odia	panayam (mortgage)	pattadar
odukkam (I)	Panchakshara	pattai
oduvan (I)	Panchama (C)	pattam
olangu	Panchami	Pattanavan
olla	panchangam	Pattapu
ollack	panchayat	pattayam
Onam (festival)	pand or vaso	Patti (I)
oppandam	pandal	pattidari (tenure N I)
ottakaran (I)	pandan (nut leaf box)	Pattivai (I)
otti (pledge)	Pandaram (C)	pattolai
ottibhandagam	Pandit (title)	patwari (accountant)
	Pandya	pavitram
padagam	Panisavan (C)	pavunmalai
padao (boat, B)	Panguni (Mar-Apr)	pazhavamalai
padasaram	Panguni Uttiram (F)	pazhavatavadam
padauk (timber)	panibudthy	pazhikkari (I)
Padayachi (C)	Panikkan (C)	peddakappu
paddy (unhusked)	Paniyan	peddareddi
padi (rice)	panjam	peepul (tree)
padugai	pannai	pegya (pulse)
paga (troop of horse)	Pano (C)	peon
pagoda	pan supari	peria aramanai (I)
Paidi (C)	para (measure)	Perike
paigah (tenure)	Parabhava (1906)	perukuli (I)
paik (foot soldier)	paracheri	perumdadai
Paik (I)	Paraiyan (C)	peshkar (sub-official)
paikari	paramba (garden)	peshkash (tribute)
paimash	parambu (maidan)	pet pettah peta
pain (channel, B)	parda (seclusion)	pettai
Paitari (I)	parda-nishin	peta gadu (I)
pakka	pardesi (foreign)	petha (subdivision)
paksha	pargana (division)	phulkari (cloth)
pal (tree)	paricharakan (I)	pial
palabhogam (tenure)	Paridhavi (1912)	picottah (water lift)
palampore (chintz)	Parihari (I)	Pillayar
Palapatti (I)	parrā (swamp)	pillow (desk)
palas (tree)	Parsi	pinda (cake)
palaveli (I)	Partiva (1885, 1945)	pindari
palayam	parutti (I)	Pingala (1857, 1917)
Paikavadi (I)	Parvati	pir (religious teacher)
palki (palanquin)	parwana	pirlu (I)
palla	Pashtu (language)	pisasu
pallam	paso (waist cloth)	pishanam (rice)
Pallan (C)	pat (hard clay)	piyada
palla nilam	patam (I)	Plava (1901, 1961)
pallathakku	patasala (I)	Plavanga (1907, 1967)
Palli (C)	patel (village head-	pleader (practitioner)
pallivasa	Pathan [man]	podu (cultivation)

pohal (I)	Rajput	Sahib
polchelt	Rakshasa (1915, 1975)	Saiva
poligar (chieftain)	Raktakshi (1864, 1924)	Saivaism
Polimera (I)	Ramayana	Saivite
pomelo	ramjhol	sajje (bulrush millet)
ponam	Ramzan	Saka (era)
Pondra (C)	Rana (Rajput title)	Sākala
Pongal (festival)	Rani (female title)	Sakshi
pongyi (Buddhist)	Rangari (C)	sāl (tree)
popadam [monk]	Rao Bahadur (title)	salaam
poramboke	Rao Sahib (title)	salai (tree)
porupu	rasam	Sale (C)
potaraz (I)	rashtrakūta (dynasty)	Salia
potula (I)	rasi	Salivahana (era)
pouchi	Raudri (1860, 1920)	Sama (Veda)
powa ($\frac{1}{4}$ seer)	rausa (garden)	samai
Prabhava (1867, 1927)	Rāvuttan	samādhi
Prajotpatti (1871)	Rawal (title)	samaj
Prakrit	Rawat	Samantiya (C)
Pramadicha (1918)	rawana	samastānam
Pramati (1879, 1939)	razi nama	samayakar (I)
Pramoduta (1870)	reddi (C. or headman)	samba (paddy)
prant (district)	regar (black soil)	sambandham
Prativadibhayan-	reh (saline soil)	sambavanai
karam	Relli	sambur (Nilgiri elk)
provarti (subdivision)	Rig (Veda)	samudayam
pugaree	Risaldar	samprati (I)
puja (worship)	rishi	samvatsara
pujaris	roka	San (Bengal era)
pulavar (I)	rokka gutta (I)	san (Bombay hemp)
pulikattu (I)	rolong	sanad (charter)
punjai	Rōna (C)	sanaddar
punkah	Rudhirotkari (1923)	sanad-i-milkiat-
punta (tenure)	Rudra	istimrar
pūntottam	rūsa (oil)	sandai (fair)
purakudi	ryot	sandalwood
puramkudam (loan)	ryoti	sandhya (prayers)
purana (holy book)	ryotwar	sane (black soil)
puranik	ryotwari	sanjitam (I)
purasu		sankanadham
purohit (spiritual	sabai (grass)	Sanskrit
guide)	sabha	sanwan (millet)
Pūsam	sabhapati	sānwar (millet)
Pushkaram (festival)	Sādar (C)	sanyāsi
putti (measure)	sadarbart (alms)	sapinda
pyinma (timber tree)	Sādārana (1910)	sappāni (I)
pyingado (do.)	sadhu	saradu
	Sadr (chief)	sarai (inn or rest-
	Sadr Adalat	house)
	Sadr Amin	saras (crane)
	Sadr Diwani Adalat	sarāsari
	Sadr faujdāri Adalat	sardar (agent)
	Sadr Nizamat Adalat	sarf-i-khās (privy
	Sadr ward	purse)
	sagubadi (I)	sari (part of dress)
	sagun (teak)	sarishtadar

Sarvadhārī (1888, 1948)	Sirkar (Government)	takavī (seed loan)
Sarvajit (1887, 1947)	sīrumani	Takia (I)
Sārvarī (1900, 1960)	sist	tal (mustard)
sastras (books)	Sita	talaiyarī (watchman),
sasvatam (lease)	sitalpatī (reed, B)-	talapattam (lease)
Sātānī	Sīvaratrī	talāv (lake)
sati (widow suicide)	sivayī-jama	tālī (marriage token)
sattam (rule)	ślokaś	tālī kettu
Saumya (1849, 1909)	Smarta (Hindu sect)	talipot (palm)
Savara (C)	smritis	taluk
savi	Sobhakrit (1903, 1963)	talukdar (land owner)
sayar (mis revenue)	sola (water plant)	talukwar
seer (measure)	Sondī (C)	tamalpakula
Segidī	sowar (horse soldier)	tamash
seir (fish)	sowcar	tamarind (tree)
semal (tree)	sowdu	tambala (I)
Sembadavan (C)	śraddha (ceremony)	Tamil
semmerī (sheep)	Srī Bashyakaraswa-	tampurans
Sēniyan (C)	mī Sathumurai	tandal (I)
sepoy	Srimukha (1873, 1933)	tandalgar
seri	Srī Panchamī	tangedu (tree)
servaikkaran (I)	Srī Ramanavamī	tank (artificial lake)
Shān	Srī Ramanujachari	tank (Bombay ½ seer)
Shanar (C)	Srī Venkateswara	tanka (tribute)
Shaba-barat	stapathī [swamī	tannadar
shadī (marriage)	sthamba (pillar)	tannirpandal
shāhna (watchman)	stupā (tumulus)	tapal
shaigāl (land)	sūbah (province)	taraf
shamiana	subadar (governor)	tarai (swamp)
Shams-ul-ulama	Subhakrit (1902, 1962)	taram
shanbogue (account)	Sudarmān (C)	Tarana (1884, 1944)
Sheik {ant}	Sūdra (C)	tarapadī (I)
shetsandī	suji	Tara Taja
Shiah	Sukla (1869, 1929)	tari (palm sap)
Shifa-ul-mulk	sulka (light for night)	tarif
shigram	sundrī (tree)	tarisu
shikari	Sunni (C)	tarri
shola (forest glade)	surkī (broken brick)	tarva (tanning tree)
shroff	Svabhānu (1883)	tarwād (family)
shrotriyam (land)	swamī	tasar (silk)
shrotriyamdar	swamī-bhogam	tasdik
sibbandī	swastiam (land)	Tattān (C)
sicca	swatantram	tatti
Siddharthī (1859)	swayampakam	tāvazhī
Sikh	syce	taze (crop Bu)
sikhara (temple spire)	syrang	tazia (model of tomb)
Silladar (trooper)	Tabela (I)	Telaga (C)
silpasari (I)	tabī (hot season crop)	Teli (oilman)
Sindhī	tabut	Telugu
Singh	tahsil (revenue dues)	Tengalai (Sect)
singhāra (plant)	tāhsildar	teppakulam
sir (holding)	tāhsildari	teri (sand deposits)
Sirdar (chief or head-	tahsilī	Tevan
siris (tree) {man}	taiyalkaran (I)	thagī (robbery)
		Thakur (title)

thana (police station)	tribhagam (I)	vanki
thoda	Tsine (wild cattle, Bu)	Vannān (C)
Thug	tukeya	varagu
Thugyi (headman)	tukkadi	varam
ticca	tulasi	vari (small millet Bo.)
tickal ($\frac{1}{10}$ viss)	Tulu	varkas (poor soil)
tika	tumma (tree)	vartamāna
til (oil seed)	Tulā (festival)	Varuna
tindal (ship foreman)	turri	vastu
tirtham		vasul
tirumalai (I)	Ubbakavali (I)	vasul-baki
Tirumalpad	ubhayam	Vedas
tiruman	Udaiyan (C)	Veda-vritti (I)
tirunal	uganny, ies	Velama (C)
tirupani velai (I)	ujjain (meridian)	velanga kolusu
Tiruvādirai (festival)	ulkudi	veli
Tiruvanandal	Ulladans (C)	Vellala (C)
tirwa	ulvadi	vellam (flood)
tirwajasti	upanayanam	vembu
tirwakammi	Uppara	vempattom (tenure)
Tithis—	Uppiliyan (C)	vengai
Pratipada	Urali	Venkatachalapati
Dvitiya	ūrani	verumpattam (lease)
Tritiya	Urdu	vetti (pl. -s)
Chaturthi	Uriya (not Oo)	Vettiyan (C)
Panchami	Urrukaran (C)	vettu
Shashthi	urs (offerings, feast)	Vettuvar (tribe)
Saptami	Ushar	Vibhava (1868, 1928)
Ashtami	ūshara (saline soil)	vihāra (monastery)
Navami	uttupurahs	Vijaya (1893, 1953)
Dasami		Vijaya Dasami
Ekadasi	Vadagalai (sect)	Vikari (1899, 1959)
Dvadasi	vadai	Vikrama (1880, 1940)
Trayodasi	vādhyar	Vikriti (1890 and era)
Chaturdasi	vadu	Vilambi (1898, 1958)
Panchadasi	Vadugan (C)	vilāyati (era)
tituram (request)	vagai	Villiyan
Tiyan (C)	vagu	vimana pratishta
Toda (C)	vaid (doctor Be.)	Vinayakachaturthi
toddy	vaidyan	vipravinodi (people)
tol (Sanskrit school)	Vaidyaratna	Virabhadraswami
tola (weight)	vaikal	Virasaivan
tom-tom	Vaikunta Ekadasi	Virodhi (1889, 1949)
Tondamān (C)	Vaishnava (C)	Virodhikrit (1911)
tonga	Vaishnavism	Vishnu
topaz (C)	Vaisya (C)	Vishnu Dipam
tope	vakalat	Vishu (1881, festival)
topi	vakalatnama	viss (weight)
torana (gateway)	vakil	Visvāvasu (1905)
topukaran (I)	Vakkaliga (C)	Visvanatha
Toranam ketti (I)	valai	Vyasa
Toreya	Valaiyan	Vyaya (1886, 1946)
totakal	valayal	
toti	Valayan (I)	Wadde (I)
tottam	Valluvan (C)	Wadla (I)
Tottiyān	Vaniyan (C)	Wahābi (people)

wakf (endowment)	Saubhagya	Yuva (1875 1935)
walawarg	Sobhana	
walir (cultivation)	Atiganda	zamin
waram	Sukarman	zamindar
warg	Dhriti	zamindari (estate)
wargdar	Sula	zamindari (f)
wazarat (subdivision)	Ganda	Zamorin
wazir (a minister)	Vridhhi	zenana
	Dhruva	Zend
Ya (uplands Bu)	Vyaghata	Zendavasta
yadast	Harshana	Zilhudge
yaidar (headman)	Vajra	zila (a district)
Yajaman	Siddhi	Zingar (I)
Yajur	Vyatipata	Zodiac signs—
Yanadi (forest tribe)	Variyas	Mesha
yata	Parigha	Rishabha
yatra	Siva	Mithunam
yeomiadar	Siddha	Karkata
yeomiah	Sadhya	Simha
Yerukalas	Subha	Kanya
Yessub	Subhra	Tula
yoga	Brahman	Vrischika
Yogas—	Indra	Dhanus
Vaidhriti	yogasana (austerities)	Makara
Vishkamba	Yogi (ascetic)	Khumba
Priti	Yuga	Mina
Ayushmat	Yunani (medicine)	Zulum

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Abbaya Nayudu	Adiseshu Ayyar	Amalanandam Pillai
Abhimanya Patnayak	Adityam	Amarappa
Abhirama Ayyar	Adivaraham	Ambadi Marar
Abhishekanathan	Adivarahamurti	Ambasankara
Acharyulu Pantulu	Adrishtam	Amritajagadiswara
Achyutalingam	Aghorapati	Amritalingam Pillai
Achyutaramayya	Aghora Sastrulu	Amritanayakam
Achyuta Sastri	Agnihotrudu	Amrita Rao
Adaikkalam	Agniswami Pillai	Amritaswami Pillai
Adaikkalanathan	Akhilandayya	Anandalar
Adikesavulu	Alagappa Mudali	Ananda Rao
Adimula Chetti	Alagasingara	Anandathirtha Rao
Adimurti Rao	Alagiriswami	Ananta Acharya
Adinarayana Ayyar	Alagiyasingam	Anantagiri Rao
Adinarayanawami	Alamelu Chetti	Anantakalyana
Adinarayanayya	Alavandar Chetti	Anantakrishna
Adiseshayya	Alwar Chetti	Anantanarayana

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Adaikkalam	Agniswāmi Pillai	Amritaswāmi Pillai
Adaikkalanāthan	Akhilādayya	Anandālwār
Ādikēsavulu	Alagappa Mudali	Ananda Rao
Ādimūla Chetti	Alagasīngara	Ānandatīrtha Rao
Ādimūrti Rao	Alagiriswāmi	Ananta Ācharya
Adinārāyana Ayyar	Alagiyasingam	Anantagiri Rao
Adinārāyanaswāmi	Alamēlu Chetti	Anantakalyāna
Adinārāyanayya	Alavandār Chetti	Anantakrishna
Adisēshayya	Alwār Chetti	Anantanārāyana

Anantan Nāyar	Arpudaswāmi	Bāppu
Ananta Pattar	Arulānandam Pillai	Bāpu Rāo
Anantarāma Ayyar	Arulappan	Basalinganna
Ananta Rāo Pantulu	Arula Pillai	Basalingappa
Anantāryan	Arulaswāmi Pillai	Basava Chetti
Anantasītārāma	Arumaināthan	Basavanna
Anantasubrahmanya	Arumaināyakam	Basavarājēswarem
Anavaratavināya-	Arumugam Pillai	Basi Reddi
Anbudayān [kam	Arunāchala Ayyar	Bāvā
Andaperumāl Pillai	Arunagiri Nāyudu	Bāvā Rāo
Āndi Pillai	Asīrvādam Pillai	Bāvāswāmi Pant
Andisundaram	Aswattham Ayyar	Bayyappa Reddi
Andiyā Pillai	Aswatthanārāyana	Beliyappa
Andiyappa Pillai	Atmanāthan	Bhagavanta Rāo
Anjanēyulu	Avadayār Pillai	Bhagavānulu Pantulu
Annā Āchariyār	Avadhānulu Pantulu	Bhagavatisubrah-
Annādurai Ayyar	Avudaiyappan	manya Ayyar
Annāji Ayyangār	Ayyā Ayyar	Bhāgīrathi Rāo
Annāmalai Chetti	Ayyādurai Ayyar	Bhāgyam Pillai
Annaparāju	Ayyākutti Ayyar	Bhāgyanāthan
Annappa Kāmath	Ayyalayya Nāyudu	Bhairavamūrti
Annāswāmi Tēvar	Ayyalu Nāyudu	Bhaktavatsaludu
Annayya Nāyudu	Ayyappan Pillai	Bhānumūrti
Anugraham	Ayyāswāmi	Bharatālwār
Apaduddhārana	Ayyāvenkata	Bharatan
Dikshitar		Bhāshika Ācharlu
Āpatsahāya Ayyar	Bābanna Kāmath	Bhāshya Achāriyār
Appadu Pantulu	Bābu Rāo	Bhāshyam Ayyangār
Appādurai Ayyar	Bādarāyana Sāstri	Bhāskara Ayyar
Appāji Rāo	Bālagurunāthan	Bhāskaran
Appala Āchārya	Bālaguru Nāyudu	Bhāskararāmamūrti
Appalanarasayya	Bālāji Rāo Nāyudu	Bhāskararāmayya
Appalanarasimham	Bālakōtayya	Bhāvana Āchārya
Appalanarasimhulu	Bālakrishna Ayyar	Bhāvānandam Pillai
Appalasūryanārā-	Bālakrishnamūrti	Bhāvānisankara Rāo
yana	Bālamukunda Ayyar	Bhāvāniswāmi Rāo
Appalaswāmi	Bālarāma Ayyar	Bhīma Achārya
Appan Nambiyār	Balarāma Ayyar	Bhīmasankara Rāo
Appanna Pantulu	Balarāma Dās	Bhīmasēna Rāo
Appā Rāo	Balarāma Krishnulu	Bhīmayya
Appāswāmi Ayyar	Balarāmamūrti	Bhīmēsvara Rāo
Appāvu Chetti	Balarāmaswāmi	Bhōgayya
Appayya	Balarāmayya	Bhōja Rāo
Appukutti Mudali	Bālasimha Rāo	Bhujanga Rāo
Appu Mēnōn	Bālasingam	Bhūmināthan
Appunni Mēnōn	Bālasubrahmanyam	Bhūshanam
Appu Sāstriyār	Bālasundaram	Bhūtalīnga Ayyar
Appusundaram	Bālaswāmi Chetti	Bhūvarāhamūrti
Appuswāmi	Bālu Mudali	Bhūvarāha Rāo
Aramvalartanātha	Bandappa Chetti	Biddayya
Arangadan	Bangārayya	Bishtōpant
Ārāvamudu	Bangāruswāmi Pattar	Brahmāji Rāo
Ardhanāri	Bāpanayya Nāyudu	Brahmānandam
Ardhanārīswara	Bāpanna	Brahmayya
Arōgyam	Bāpayya Pantulu	Brihadīsan
Arogyaswāmi	Bāpirāju	Buchchayya Chetti

Buchchirāmayya
Buchchirāju

Chakkarai Chetti
Chākko
Chākku
Chakradhara
Chakrapāndiyan
Chakrapāni Rāo
Chakravarti

Chalāmayya
Chalapati Rāo
Chāmu Mēnōn
Chandappa
Chandayya
Chāndi Kōsi
Chandramauli
Chandran

Chandrasekhara
Chandu Nambiyar
Channigappa

Chāntan
Chāppan Mēnōn
Chāppunni Nāyar
Chattappunni
Chaturbhujā Dās

Chattukkutti
Chattu Mēnōn
Chāyappa

Chāyāpati Rāo
Chella Ayyar
Chellan

Chellaperumāl
Chellappa
Chellappan

Chellaswāmi
Cheluva Ayyar
Chelva Ayyangār

Chelvakēsava-
Chelvaranga Rāju
Chenchayya Chetti

Chenchurāmayya
Chengāl Rāo
Chengālraya Ayyar

Chengālvpātī
Chengālva Rāo
Chengālvarāya

Chengappa
Chengā Reddi
Chengayya Chetti

Chennakēsa
Chennakēsavayya
Chennukkutti Kurup
Cheriyān

Chinnakrishna
Chinnakrishnayya
Chinnappā Pillai
Chinnaswāmi Pillai
Chinnatambi
Chinnayya Pantulu
Chinnikrishna
Chinnikrishnayya
Chintāmani
Chirukāntan
Chittayya
Chitti Bibu
Chokkalingam
Chokkanāthan
Chokkanna
Chōyikkutti
Chūdāmani Ayyar
Chuppukkutti Mēnōn

Daivanāyakam
Daivasahāyam
Daivasikhāmani

Dakshināmūrti
Dāmōdaram
Dānappa

Dandapānayya
Dandapāni Ayyar
Dandāyudhapāni

Dāsa Ayyar
Dāsanna
Dāsappa

Dasarathāman
Dasaratharāmayya
Dasaratha Rāo

Dasarathi Rāo
Dasarathiswāmi
Dattātrēva

Dēsika Āchārya
Dēvadāsan
Dēvāji Rāo

Dēvakataksham
Dēval Rāju
Dēvamanī

Dēvanātha Āchārya
Dēvanāthan
Dēvanāyakam

Dēvanēsam
Dēvappa Punja
Dēvaprasādam

Dēvapriyān
Devarāja Mudali
Dēvarājan

Dēvarājulu
Dēva Rāo
Dēvasahāyam

Dēvasikhāmani

Dēvavaṇam
Dēvayya
Dhanakōti Pillai
Dhanarāju
Dhanaswāmi
Dharmakkan
Dharmalinga Mudali
Dharmarāja Ayyar
Dharmaranga Rāju
Dharma Rāo
Dhōndu Rāo
Dinabandhu Mahānti
Dinadayālu
Diraviyam
Diraviya Nādar
Doraswāmayya
Durairāja
Durairāju
Duraiswāmi Ayyar
Duraisingam
Duraivēlu
Duraiyappa Ayyar
Durgāchala Mudali
Durgiprasāda Rāo
Dwaipāyana Āchārya
Dwāraakanāthan

Eapen
Eippa Nainan
Eippe
Ekāambarayya
Ekāmbara Ayyar
Ekāmbaram
Ekāmbaranāthan
Ekanātha Ayyar
Ekāntalingam Pillai
Ekāntaranga
Ellā Reddi
Elumalai Kōnār
Erakimuttu Chetti

Gajarāja Mudali
Gajēndra Nāyudu
Ganapati Ayyar
Ganapatirāman
Ganapatīsubba
Ganapatīsubrah-
manyam
Ganapatiyappā
Ganāpayya Shenai
Ganēsa Mahāpātrō
Ganēsan
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Annaparāju	Ayyākutti Ayyar	Bhāgyanāthan
Annappa Kāmath	Ayyalayya Nāyudu	Bhairavamūrti
Annāswāmi Tēvar	Ayyalu Nāyudu	Bhaktavatsaludu
Annayya Nāyudu	Ayyappan Pillai	Bhānumūrti
Anugraham	Ayyāswāmi	Bharatālwār
Apaduddhārana	Ayyāvenkata	Bharatan
Dīkshitar		Bhāshika Ācharlu
Āpatsahāya Ayyar	Bābanna Kāmath	Bhāshya Achāriyār
Appadu Pantulu	Bābu Rāo	Bhāshyam Ayyangār
Appādurai Ayyar	Bādarāyana Sāstri	Bhāskara Ayyar
Appāji Rāo	Bālagurunāthan	Bhāskaran
Appala Āchārya	Bālaguru Nāyudu	Bhāskararāmamūrti
Appalanarasayya	Bālāji Rāo Nāyudu	Bhāskararāmayya
Appalanarasimham	Bālakōtayya	Bhāvana Āchārya
Appalanarasimhulu	Bālakrishna Ayyar	Bhāvānandam Pillai
Appalasūryanārā-	Bālakrishnamūrti	Bhavānisankara Rāo
yana	Bālamukunda Ayyar	Bhavāniswāmi Rāo
Appalaswāmi	Bālarāma Ayyar	Bhīma Achārya
Appan Nambiyār	Balarāma Ayyar	Bhīmasankara Rāo
Appanna Pantulu	Balarāma Dās	Bhīmasēna Rāo
Appā Rāo	Balarāma Krishnulu	Bhīmayya
Appāswāmi Ayyar	Balarāmamūrti	Bhīmēsware Rāo
Appāvu Chetti	Balarāmaswāmi	Bhōgayya
Appayya	Balarāmayya	Bhōja Rāo
Appukutti Mudali	Bālasimha Rāo	Bhujanga Rāo
Appu Mēnōn	Bālasingam	Bhūmināthan
Appunni Mēnōn	Bālasubrahmanyam	Bhūshanam
Appu Sāstriyār	Bālasundaram	Bhūtalīnga Ayyar
Appusundaram	Bālaswāmi Chetti	Bhūvarāhamūrti
Appuswāmi	Bālu Mudali	Bhūvarāha Rāo
Aramvalartanātha	Bandappa Chetti	Biddayya
Arangadan	Bangārayya	Bishtōpant
Ārāvamudu	Bangāruswāmi Pattar	Brahmāji Rāo
Ardhanāri	Bāpanayya Nāyudu	Brahmānandam
Ardhanārīswara	Bāpanna	Brahmayya
Arōgyam	Bāpayya Pantulu	Brihadīsan
Arogyaswāmi	Bāpirāju	Buchchayya Chetti

Buchchirāmayya	Chinnakrishna	Dēvavaṛam
Buchchirāju	Chinnakrishnayya	Dēvayya
	Chinnappā Pillai	Dhanakōti Pillai
Chakkarai Chetti	Chinnaswāmi Pillai	Dhanarāju
Chakko	Chinnatambi	Dhanaswāmi
Chakku	Chinnayya Pantulu	Dharmakkan
Chakradhara	Chinnikrishna	Dharmalinga Mudali
Chakrapāndiyan	Chinnikrishnayya	Dharmarāja Ayyar
Chakrapāni Rāo	Chintāmani	Dharmaranga Rāju
Chakravarti	Chirukāntan	Dharma Rāo
Chalamayya	Chittayya	Dhōndu Rāo
Chalapati Rāo	Chitti Bābu	Dinabandhu Mahanti
Chāmu Mēnōn	Chokkalingam	Dinadayālu
Chandappa	Chokkanāthan	Diraviyam
Chandayya	Chokkanna	Diraviya Nādar
Chāndi Kōsi	Chōyikkutti	Doraswāmayya
Chandramauli	Chūdāmani Ayyar	Durairāja
Chandran	Chuppukkutti Mēnōn	Durairāju
Chandrasēkhara		Duraiswāmi Ayyar
Chandu Nambiyār	Daivanāyakam	Duraisingam
Channigappa	Daivasahāyam	Duraivēlu
Chāntan	Daivasikhāmani	Duraiyappa Ayyar
Chāppan Mēnōn	Dakshināmūrti	Durgāchala Mudali
Chāppunni Nāyar	Dāmōdaram	Durgāprasāda Rāo
Chattappunni	Dānappa	Dwaipāyana Achārya
Chaturbhūja Dās	Dandapānayya	Dwāraakanāthan
Chāttukkutti	Dandapāni Ayyar	
Chāttu Mēnōn	Dandāyudhapāni	Eapen
Chāyappa	Dāsa Ayyar	Eippa Nainan
Chāyapati Rāo	Dāsanna	Eippe
Chella Ayyar	Dāsappa	Ekāambarayya
Chellan	Dasaratharāman	Ekāmbara Ayyar
Chellaperumāl	Dasaratharāmayya	Ekāmbaram
Chellappa	Dasaratha Rāo	Ekāmbaranāthan
Chellappan	Dāsarathi Rāo	Ēkanātha Ayyar
Chellaswāmi	Dāsarathiswāmi	Ēkāntalingam Pillai
Cheluva Ayyar	Dattātṛēva	Ēkāntaranga
Chelva Ayyangār	Dēsika Āchārya	Ēlla Reddi
Chelvakēsava	Dēvadāsan	Ēlumalai Kōnār
Chelvaranga Rāju	Dēvāji Rāo	Erakimuttu Chetti
Chenchayya Chetti	Dēvakataksham	
Chenchurāmayya	Dēval Rāju	Gajarāja Mudali
Chengāl Rāo	Dēvamani	Gajendra Nāyudu
Chengalrāya Ayyar	Dēvanātha Āchārya	Ganapati Ayyar
Chengalvapati	Dēvanāthan	Ganapatirāman
Chengalva Rāo	Dēvanāyakam	Ganapatisubba
Chengalvarāya	Dēvanēsam	Ganapatisubrah-
Chengappa	Dēvappa Punja	manyam
Chengā Reddi	Dēvaprasādam	Ganapatiyappā
Chengayya Chetti	Dēvapriyan	Ganapayya Shenai
Chennakēsa	Dēvarāja Mudali	Ganēsa Mahāpātrō
Chennakēsavayya	Dēvarājan	Ganēsan
Chennukkutti Kurup	Dēvarājulu	Gangāchalam
Cheriyān	Dēva Rāo	Gangādhara Ayyar
Chidambara Ayyar	Dēvasahāyam	Gangādharan
Chinnakāmarāju	Dēvasikhāmani	Gangādharappa

Ganganna
 Gangarāja
 Gangarāju Pantulu
 Gangārām
 Gangā Rāo Nāyudu
 Gangayya
 Gangōji Rāo
 Garuda Achārya
 Garudāchala Mudali
 Gaurīnātha Sāstri
 Gaurīpati Rāo
 Gavarayya Nāyudu
 Gāyatri Ayyar
 Gāyatrīnātha Ayyar
 Gāyatrivallabha
 Giri Rāo
 Giryappa
 Gōkarnam
 Gōmāji Rāo
 Gōmatnāyakam
 Gōpāla Achārya
 Gōpāladēsika
 Achārya
 Gōpālakrishna
 Gōpālakrishnama
 Patnāyak
 Gōpālakrishnamma
 Gōpālanārāyanan
 Gōpālan Nāyar
 Gōpāla Rāo
 Gōpālaratnam Ayyar
 Gōpālasundaram
 Gōpālaswāmi
 Gōpālayya
 Gōpīnātha Rāo
 Gōvinda Achārya
 Gōvinda Dās
 Gōvindakrishna
 Gōvindan
 Gōvindanārāyanan
 Gōvindappa Chetti
 Gōvindarāghava
 Gōvindarāja
 Gōvindarāju
 Gōvindarāju
 Gōvindasivan
 Gōvindaswāmi
 Gōvindayya
 Gundappa
 Gundu Rāo
 Gurrāju
 Gurumūrtayya
 Gurumūrti Ayyar
 Gurunātha Pillai
 Gurupādam
 Gururāja Rāo

Guruswāmayya
 Guruswāmi Ayyar
 Guruvayya Sāstri
 Hampayya
 Hanumanta Rāo
 Hanumantulu
 Hanumānulu Pantulu
 Hanumayya
 Haridās Nāyudu
 Harihara Ayyar
 Hariharan
 Hari Rāo
 Harisankar Bhatt
 Harisarvōttama
 Hayagrīva Rāo
 Hayavadana Rāo
 Hiriyanna
 Īchara Mēnōn
 Idichāndi
 Ikkanda Mēnōn
 Ilayālwar Ayyangār
 Ilayatambi Pillai
 Imbichchunni Nāyar
 Inbaswāmi Pillai
 Innayya
 Irulāndi Pillai
 Irula Pillai
 Iswara Ayyar
 Īswaramūrtiyā Pillai
 Īswaran
 Itti
 Itticheriya
 Ittimāthu
 Ittiyerah
 Ittup
 Jagadīsan
 Jagadīswara Mudali
 Jagannātha Chetti
 Jagannātham
 Jagannāthaswāmi
 Jagannāyakulu
 Jagapatirāju
 Jaggarājan
 Jagga Rāo Nāyudu
 Jaggarāya Pillai
 Jaimini Pillai
 Jaladurgaprasāda-
 rāyudu
 Jalapēsvara Ayyar
 Jambulinga Mudali
 Jambunātha Ayyar
 Jambunāthan
 Jambuswāmi
 Jānakirāmayya

Jānaki Rāo
 Janārdana Rāo
 Janārdanaswāmi
 Jangam Reddi
 Japajñanam
 Jayantīswara Ayyar
 Jayarāma Ayyar
 Jayarāmachandra
 Jaya Rāo Pantulu
 Jēsudāsan Pillai
 Jēsudaiyān
 Jīvāji Rāo
 Jīvan Rāo
 Jīvappa Nāyak
 Jīvaratnam
 Jīvaratna Nāyudu
 Jnānadēsikan
 Jnānādhikam Pillai
 Jnānadurai
 Jnānakkannu
 Jnānamani
 Jnānamānikkam
 Jnānam Pillai
 Jnānamuttu
 Jnānaprakāsam
 Jnānaratnam
 Jnānasambandham
 Jnānasikhāmani
 Jnānasirōmani Nādār
 Jnānaswāmi Mudali
 Jnānavīran Pillai
 Jnānavolivu
 Jnānāyudham
 Jnānayya
 Jnāniyār Nādār
 Jōga Rāo
 Jōgayya Pantulu
 Jōtināyakam
 Kachchapēsvara
 Kadingi Nedungādi
 Kadirvēlu Mudali
 Kailāsa Ayyar
 Kailāsam Pillai
 Kailāsapati Mudali
 Kālahasti Ayyar
 Kālappa Mudali
 Kālēsvara Rāo
 Kallapirān Pillai
 Kalyānakrishnayya
 Kalyānam
 Kalyānarāma Ayyar
 Kalyānasundara
 Kalyānasundaram
 Kalyānaswāmi
 Kamalanātham

Kamalanātha Mudali	Kōmban	Kuppu Rāo
Kamaleśa Nāyudu	Kondalanārāyana- swāmi Nāyudu	Kuppuswāmi Chetti
Kāmaraju	Kondala Rāo	Kuriyan
Kāmaya	Kondalarāyudu	Kuruvilla
Kamban	Kondappa Nāyudu	Kuttalingam
Kāmbhotlu	Kondappa Nāyudu	Kuttan Mēnōn
Kāmēsam	Kondappa Nāyudu	Kuttirāma Mēnōn
Kāmēswara Rāo	Kōnēri Rao	Kuttisankara Panik-
Kammāran Nāyar	Kōnēti Ayyar	Kutumba Rāo [kar
Kāmōji Rāo	Kōppunni Nayar	
Kanakāchalam	Koprēsa Rāo	Lachchanna
Kanakarāju	Kōra	Lakkarāju
Kanakaratnam Pillai	Kōran	Lakshmana Ayyar
Kanakasabhai Pillai	Kōsi	Lakshmana
Kanikasabhāpati	Kōtāyya	Lakshmana Perumāl
Kanakasabhēsa	Kōtulingam	Lakshmanaswāmi
Kanakayya	Kōtīswara Ayyar	Lakshmayya Nāyudu
Kandaswāmi Mudali	Kōyil Pillai	Lakshmikāntam
Kannan Chetti	Kripāsankar	Lakshmikāntarāju
Kannayya Nāyudu	Krishnabrahmam	Lakshmikānta Rāo
Kannuswāmi Pillai	Krishnāju	Lakshmināga- bhūshanam
Kantimatīnātha	Krishnama Āchārya	Lakshminarasa
Karpakavināyakam	Krishnamma	Lakshminarasappa
Karpūrasundara	Krishnamūrti	Lakshminarasimham
Pandiyan	Krishnan	Lakshminarasimhulu
Karunākara Mēnōn	Krishnappa	Lakshminarasu
Karuppanna Pillai	Krishna Rāo	Lakshminārāyana
Kāsinātha Mudali	Krishnaswāmayya	Lakshmināpati
Kāsināthan	Krishnaswāmi	Lakshminarāhan
Kāsi Rāo	Jatāvallabhar	Lingamūrti
Kāsiṣwalingam	Krishnayya Pantulu	Lingappayya
Kasturi Chetti	Kulanda Reddi	Lingarāju
Kastūriranga	Kulandaṣwāmi	Lingayya
Kattiperumāl Pillai	Kulandaivēlu Pillai	Lingō Pant
Kaundinya	Kulasēkharan	Lōkanātha Mudali
Kāyārōhana Mudali	Kumarachakravarti	
Kēlappan	Kumāradeva Mudali	Madanagōpāla Rāo
Kēlu Erādi	Kumāraswāmi Sāstri	Madana Mōhana
Kēlukkutti	Kumāra Tatāchārya	Simha Dēvu
Kērala Varma	Kumarēsan	Mādappayya
Kēsava Pai	Kunchitapadam	Mādava Mēnōn
Kēsava Pillai	Kundu Panikkar	Mādhavan Nāyar
Kēsavayya	Kunhan Nāyar	Madhusūdana Rāo
Kēsavulu	Kunhi Bāppu	Madurainayakam
Kittunni	Kunhi Kannan	Mahābala Rāo
Kochchukrishna	Kunhikrishnan	Mahābandhu
Mārār	Kunhikkuttan	Dikshitar
Kochchunni Kurup	Kunhikkutti	Mahādēva Ayyar
Kōdandapāni Chetti	Kunhi Rāman	Mahalinga Ayyar
Kōdandarāma	Kunhunni Mēnōn	Mahārāja Pillai
Kōdandarāmanujulu	Kunjan Mēnōn	Malayappa Ayyar
Kōdandarāmaswāmi	Kunju Achchan	Mallaparāju
Kōdandarāmayya	Kunjukrishna Mēnōn	Mallāri Rāo
Kōdanda Rāo	Kunju Nāyar	Mallayya
Kōlappan Pillai	Kuppa Āchārya	Mallikārjuna Āsān
Kōman	Kuppan Ayyangār	

Manavāla Nāyudu	Nāgam Ayya	Nāyanāvayya
Mānavēdan Rāja	Nāganātha Ayyar	Nāyar (Gōpālan, etc.)
Mānavikrama Rāja	Nāganna	Nayinappa Chetti
Mangēsa Rāo	Nāgappa Mudali	Nelliappā Pillai
Mānikkam Pillai	Nāgarāja Rāo	Nīlāchalam
Mānikkavāsaga	Nāgaratnam	Nīlakantha Ayyar
Nādār	Nāgasundaram	Nīlakantham
Mānikkavēlu Mudali	Nāgaswāmi Ayyar	Nīlamēgha Pillai
Mānikya Rāo Pantulu	Nāgēndram	Nīlamēgham Sāstri
Manjappa	Nāgēsa Rāo	Nūkayya
Manjunātha Bāliga	Nāgēsvara Ayyar	
Mannāruswāmi	Nāgi Reddi	Pachchaiperumāl
Manōnmani Pillai	Nāgōji Rāo	Pachchayya Pillai
Māriyappa Mudali	Nallamuttu	Padmanābha Sarma
Mariyaprakāsam	Nallasivam Pillai	Padmanābhayya
Mariyasūsai	Nallaswāmi Pillai	Padmanābhulu
Marisiddappa	Nallatambi Nādār	Pakkiri
Mārkaṇḍēya Sāstrulu	Namasivāyam Pillai	Palani Chetti
Mārtāndam Pillai	Numberumāl Chetti	Palaniswāmi Mudali
Marudāchala Mudali	Nambi Ayyangār	Palaniyāndi Pillai
Marudanāyakam	Nammālwar Chetti	Palaniyappan
Māsīlāmani Mudali	Nānāswāmi Rāo	Pampana Gauda
Mātrubhūtam Ayyar	Nandikēswaram	Pampāpati Sāstri
Mayūranātha Ayyar	Nanjappa Ayyar	Panchanāda Ayya
Mēlagiri Rāo	Nanjundayya	Panchāpakēsa
Mīnākshisundara	Nānu Ayyar	Pānduranga Mudali
Mīnākshisundaram	Narahari Rāo	Pāpa Chetti
Mōhana Rāo	Nārappa Nāyudu	Pāpayya Chetti
Mōnappa Chetti	Narasa Ayyar	Parabrahma Sāstri
Moppūrappa	Narasanna Rāo	Paramanāyakam
Mrityunjaya Ayyar	Narasarāju	Paramasivan Pillai
Mudaliyāndān Chetti	Narasimha Dās	Paramēsvara Ayyar
Mukhyaprāna Rāo	Narasimham	Paramēswaran
Mukkaṇṭīswarudu	Narasimha Rāo	Mūssad
Mukti Chidambara	Narasimhaswāmi	Paramēswaranunni
Mukundarāja	Narasimhayya	Paramu Pillai
Gōvinda	Narasimhēsvara	Paranjōti Mudali
Mukunda Rāo	Narasimhulu	Paranjōtiyā Pillai
Munayya	Narasinga Rāo	Parānkusam Nāyudu
Mundappa Bangēra	Nārāyana Ayyar	Parasunātha
Muni Chetti	Nārāyanam Pillai	Parasurāma Ayyar
Muniswāmi Pillai	Nārāyanamūrti	Paripūrnām
Munisubrahmanyam	Nārāyanan Nambud-	Pārthasārathi
Mūrti Chetti	rippād	Pārvatīsam
Murugappa Chetti	Nārāyanaswāmi	Pattābhirāma Rāo
Murugēsa Mudali	Nārāyanavarada	Pattābhi Sītārām-
Muttanna	Nārāyanayya	Peddirāju [ayya
Muttayya Chetti	Nargunam Pillai	Penchulu Chetti
Muttu Chetti	Natarāja Ayyar	Pērayya Sāstri
Muttukumāraswāmi	Natēsa Ayyar	Pērinbam
Muttuswāmi Ayyar	Natēsam Pillai	Periyālwar Chetti
Mutyāluswāmi Chetti	Natēsan	Periyanāyakam
	Nāthamuni Mudali	Periyanna Chetti
Nāgabhūshanam	Navamani	Periyaswāmi Mudali
Nāgalingam Pillai	Nāyanakkannu	Pērrāju Pantulu
Nāgamani Chetti	Nāyana Sāstri	Perumāl Nādār

Perumālayya	Rajārām Rao	Rānōyi Rao
Phāniyappayya	Rajaratna Mudali	Rārīchchan Mūppan
Pichchāndi Ayyar	Rajasēkhara Sarma	Ratna Chetti
Pichchayya	Rājēndram Pillai	Ratnasabhapatī
Pichchi Reddi	Rāju Mudali	Ratnaswami
Pichchu Ayyar	Rājunāyakam	Ratnavelu Pillai
Pichchumuttu Pillai	Rāma Ayyar	Ravi Varma
Piravipperumāl	Rāmabhadra Nayudu	Rāvunni Nedungādi
Pitāmbara Ayyar	Rāmabhadru	Rāyappa
Ponnambala	Rāmabrahmam	Rudramūrti Āsari
Ponnambalanātha	Rāmachandra Ayyar	Sabhāpati Mudali
Ponnappa Pillai	Rāmachandrayya	Sachchidananda
Ponnayya Nādar	Rāmachchan Nedungādi	Sadagōpa Achārya
Ponnuranga Mudali	Rāmadāsu Nayudu	Sadagōpa Rāmānuja
Ponnuswāmi Nādar	Rāmajōgi	Sadāsiva Ayyar
Prakāsam Pantulu	Rāmakrīshna Ayyar	Sahasranāma Ayyar
Prakāsa Rao	Rāmakrīshnamma	Sakētarām Nayudu
Pranatārtihara	Rāmakrīshnaswāmi	Sama Rao
Pullaswāmi	Rāmakrīshnayya	Samayya
Pundarikākshudu	Rāmalinga Ayyar	Sāmbamūrti Ayyar
Punnayya	Rāmalingayya Chetti	Sāmbandham
Punitavēlu Mudali	Rāmalingēswarappa	Sāmbandha Mudali
Punyakōti Mudali	Rāmamōhan Rao	Sāmbasivam
Pūrnāprajna Rao	Rāmāmṛita Ayyar	Sāmbasiva Rao
Pūrnayya	Rāmāmṛitam	Sāmbayya
Purushōttama Rao	Rāmamūrti	Sāmi
Pushpanātham	Rāman	Sampatkumāra
Puttanna	Rāmanātha Ayyar	Sampattu Ayyangār
Radhākṛīshna	Ramanān	Sāmu Ayyar
Radhākṛīshnamūrti	Rāmanarasu Pantulu	Sanjivappa
Radhākṛīshnan	Ramanayya Pantulu	Sanjiva Rao
Rāghappa	Rāmanna Chetti	Sanjivi Nayudu
Rāghava Achārya	Rāmānuja Ayyangār	Sankappa Punja
Rāghavayya	Rāmānujulu Nayudu	Sankarakumāra Pillai
Rāghavēndra Rao	Rāmanunni Nayar	Sankaralingam
Rāghunātha Sāstri	Rāmarāghava Reddi	Sankaramūrtiya
Rāghunātha Tātāchārya	Rāma Rao	Sankaranārāyana
Rāghunāthayya	Rāmarāyaningār	Sankaran Nayar
Rāghupati Nayudu	Rāmasēsha Ayyar	Sankara Pandalai
Rāghurāman	Ramasubba Ayyar	Sankararāman
Rāghūttama Āchārya	Rāmasubrahmanya	Sankara Rao
Rairu Nambiyār	Rāmaswāmi Pillai	Sankarayya Nayudu
Rājā Achārya	Rāmayya Pantulu	Sankunni Mēnōn
Rājābādar Mudali	Rāma Varma	Sannayya
Rājabhūshanam	Rāmi Reddi	Santānagōpālan
Rājagōpāla Āchārya	Rāmōtti	Santānakṛīshnan
Rājagōpālākṛīshna	Rāmudu Ayyar	Santānam
Rājagōpālaswāmi	Rāmunni Mēnōn	Santānarāma
Rājaguru	Ranga Achārya	Santappa
Rājāmānikkam	Ranganātha Mudali	Santavīrappa
Rājam Ayyar	Ranganāyakulu	Santōsham
Rājānāyakam Pillai	Rangarāju	Sanyāsayya Nayudu
Rājāngam Ayyar	Rangaswāmi	Sanyāsirāju Pantulu
Rājappa Ayyar	Rangavadivēlu	Saptarishi Ayyar
	Rangayya Nayudu	Sarabhēswara Ayyar

Sāranāthan
 Sārangapāni
 Sārangarājan
 Saravana Mudali
 Saravanamuttu Pillai
 Saravanaperumāl
 Sargunar
 Sarvarāyudu
 Sarvēswara
 Dīkshitulu
 Sarvōttama Rāo
 Sattanātha Pillai
 Sattayya Nāyudu
 Satyachidambara
 Satyagirirājan
 Satyāji Rāo
 Satyamūrti
 Satya Nādār
 Satyanārāyana
 Satyanāthan
 Satyavāgīswara
 Satyavāsagam
 Saundaramānikkam
 Saundararāja
 Savarirāya Pillai
 Savarimuttu
 Savarinātha Pillai
 Sāyana Sāstri
 Sēkhara Kurup
 Sēkhari Varma Rāja
 Selvadurai Pillai
 Selvanāyakam
 Selvapati Rāo
 Sēnādhipati
 Sēnāpati
 Sēsha Ayyangār
 Sēshādri Ayyar
 Sēshagiri Rāo
 Sēshāchalam Chetti
 Sēshāchalapati
 Sēshappa
 Sēshayya
 Sēshu Ayyar
 Sēturāma Ayyar
 Sētu Rāo
 Shanmukhakumāra
 Shanmukham
 Shanmukhappa
 Shanmukhasundara
 Simhādri Rāo
 Singaperumāl
 Singara Āchārya
 Singāravēlu Chetti
 Singari Nāyudu
 Sītāpati Rāo
 Sītārāma Ayyar

Sītā Rāo Pantulu
 Sivabhūshanam
 Sivachidambara
 Sivagurunātha
 Sivajñānam Pillai
 Sivakolundu Mudali
 Sivāmrita Sāstri
 Sivandalingam
 Sivaprakāsam
 Sivarājan
 Sivarāma Ayyar
 Sivarāma-
 krishnamma
 Siva Rāo
 Sivasankaran
 Sivasankarayya
 Sivasubrahmanyam
 Sivaswāmi Ayyar
 Sivayya
 Sōbhanādri Rāo
 Sōmanātha Ayyar
 Sōmanna
 Sōmasundara Sāstri
 Sōmayājulu
 Sōmēswara Ayyar
 Sōnāchalam
 Sṛihari Rāo
 Sṛikālahasti Ayyar
 Sṛikantayya
 Sṛikrishnulu Pātrudu
 Sṛīnivāsagam Pillai
 Sṛīnivāsarāghava
 Sṛīnivāsa Rāo
 Sṛīnivāsulu Nāyudu
 Sṛīrāma Chetti
 Sṛīrāmulu Nāyudu
 Sṛīranga Āchārya
 Subba Ayyar
 Subbā Pillai
 Subbanarāsa Ayyar
 Subbanna Āchārya
 Subbarāghava Ayyar
 Subbarāju
 Subba Rāma Ayyar
 Subbarāya Sāstri
 Subbārāyudu Pantulu
 Subbārāyulu Reddi
 Subbayya Chetti
 Subrahmanya Ayyar
 Subrahmanyam
 Sudarsana Āchārya
 Sukhavanam
 Sukumāran
 Sundaragōpāla
 Sundaralingam
 Sundaram Mudali

Sundara Rāo
 Sundaranānā Rāo
 Sundararāja Ayyar
 Sundararāma Ayyar
 Sundaravadivēlu
 Sundaravaradā
 Sundarēsa Mudali
 Sundarēswara
 Ayyar
 Sūrappa
 Sūrayya
 Sūri Ayyar
 Sūryanārāyanamūrti
 Sūryanārāyana Rāo
 Sūryaprakāsa Rāo
 Sūsaikulandai Pillai
 Swāmi Ayyar
 Swāmikannu Pillai
 Swāminātha Ayyar
 Syāmala Rāo
 Tāchchu Mēnōn
 Tādulingam
 Tambu Chetti
 Tambuswāmi Pillai
 Tammanna Chetti
 Tammayya Nāyudu
 Tāndavarāya Pillai
 Tangaswāmi
 Tangavēlu Mudali
 Tanikāchala Mudali
 Tānu Pillai
 Tātāchārya
 Tātam Ayyangār
 Tharyan
 Tillaināyakam
 Timmakrishna Rāo
 Timmanna
 Tirukkāmu Chetti
 Tirumalai Ayyangār
 Tirumalaiswāmi
 Tirumalaiyān Chetti
 Tirumalaiyappā
 Tirumal Rāo
 Tirumuruganātha
 Tirunārāyana
 Tirunārāyanaswāmi
 Tiruvēngadam
 Tiruvēngadanātha
 Tiruvēngadaswāmi
 Tiruvīrarāyan
 Tulasirāma Ayyar
 Tyāgarāja Ayyar
 Tyāgarāma Ayyar
 Tyāgarāya Chetti
 Tyāgasundara

Udayavarma Rāja	Velāyudha Āsāri	Venkatēsam Pāntulu
Uddandiswāmi	Vēlāyudhan	Venkatēsan
Ulaganātha Mudali	Vēlu Mudali	Venkatēswara
Umāmahēswara	Vēmban	Venkatēswarulu
Umāpati Mudali	Vēmbu Ayyar	Venkayya
Unichchōyi	Vengu Ayyar	Venkōba Rāo
Unni Erādi	Venkanna Pantulu	Vēnugōpāla Chetti
Unnikkutti Kidāvu	Venkappa	Vijaya Mudali
Upēndra Pai	Venkā Reddi	Vijayanarasimha
	Venkāswāmi Rāo	Vijayarāghava
Vadivēlu Mudali	Venkata Āchārya	Vijayarāghavulu
Vaidyalingam Pillai	Venkatāchala Ayyar	Vijayarangam Pillai
Vaidyanātha Ayyar	Venkatāchalām	Vikrama Dēvu
Vaidyārāman	Venkatāchalapati	Vināyaka Mudali
Vaidyēswara Ayyar	Venkatādri Ayyar	Virabhadra Rāo
Vaikuntham	Venkatagiri Nāyudu	Viranna Nāyudu
Vaikuntha Nāyakar	Venkata Kannayya	Virappa Chetti
Vairavānanda Pillai	Venkatākṛishnayya	Virarāghavaswāmi
Vajravēlu	Venkatanarasayya	Virarāghavayya
Vallabha Rāo	Venkatanarasimha	Vira Rāyan Rāja
Vāmana Kāmat	Venkatanārāyana	Vīrāswāmayya
Vānchi Ayyar	Venkatapati Nāyudu	Vīrēśalingam
Varadappa Nāyudu	Venkataperumāl	Vīru Nāyudu
Varadarāghavayya	Venkatappayya	Vīrōpāksha Nāyudu
Varadarāja Ayyar	Venkatārāma Ayyar	Vissayya
Varadarājulu	Venkatārāmadās	Viśwalingam Pillai
Varadarāju Mudali	Venkataramanamūrti	Viśwanātha Ayyar
Varada Rāo	Venkataramana Pai	Viśwāsam
Varadayya Nāyudu	Venkataramana Rāo	Viśwēswara Rāo
Varāha Ayyangār	Venkatāranga	Vitthal Rāo
Varāhanarasimha	Venkata Rāo	Vyāsa Rāo
Patrudu	Venkataratnam	
Vasanta Rāo	Venkatārāya Chetti	Yadunātha Rāo
Vāsava Mēnōn	Venkatārāyudu	Yajnanārāyanayya
Vāsudēva	Venkatārāyulu	Yajnanna
Vāsudēvamūrti	Venkatāsēshayya	Yajnarāma Ayyar
Vayyāpuri Mudali	Venkatāsiva Rāo	Yajnaswāmi
Vēdāchala Ayyar	Venkatāsubba Ayyar	Yājulu
Vēdagiri Mudali	Venkatāsubbarāyudu	Yāmuna Āchārya
Vēdāji Rāo	Venkatāswāmi	Yatirāja Mudali
Vēdamānikkam	Venkatāswētachala-	Yatirājan
Vēdamuttu	pati Rāo	Yatirājulu
Vēdanāyakam	Venkatavarada	Yēsudaiyān

URIYA PERSONAL NAMES (MALES)

Ādikondo	Babono	Bāmodēbo
Adinātho	Bahadūr	Bāmsodhoro
Akulo	Bahāji	Bāmsuniya
Ankulo	Bajia	Bānchha
Anondo	Balaji	Bānchhanidhi
Appanna	Balla	Bānibhūshono
Arāmo	Bālokesworo	Bankia
Arto	Bālokrushno	Banko
Artotrāno	Bālunkesworo	Bānomboro
Atongo	Bālunki	Bāpani

Bāsu	Brojobondhu	Choturā
Bāsudebo	Brojokesworo	Choturbhujo
Bāvuri	Brojokisworo	Chowdhori
Baya	Brojomōhono	Chūdāmoni
Bāyi	Brojosundoro	
Bāyina	Brunda	Dāmo
Bāyini	Brundābono	Dāmōdoro
Bāyidhoro	Brundābonochondro	Dāsia
Bāyikuli	Budhi	Dāso
Beni	Budhiya	Dāsorothi
Bennu	Bhābogrāhi	Dēbānondo
Bennupāni	Bhāgīrothi	Denlia
Bidyādhoro	Bhaluka	Dhārmiko
Bighnorājo	Bhāskoro	Dhonēswo
Bihāribondhu	Bhayigo	Dhonia
Bijulia	Bhendia	Dhonna
Bimbādhoro	Bhikāri	Dhonnu
Bina	Bhikka	Dhonosundoro
Bināyoko	Bhīmo	Dhonurdhoro
Binodia	Bhīmosēno	Dhorma
Binōdo	Bhobona	Dhormo
Biprochorono	Bhogia	Dhoronidhoro
Bīro	Bhogobāno	Dhrubo
Bīrobhodro	Bhogoboto	Dibākoro
Bīroboro	Bhoirobo	Digōmboro
Bironchinārāyono	Bhojomono	Dinna
Birūpāksho	Bhojono	Dinōbondhu
Bisi	Bhoroto	Doitāri
Bisunu	Bhuboni	Domburi
Biswokshēno	Bhubonēswo	Domburudhoro
Biswombhoro	Bhujo	Domma
Biswonātho	Bhulla	Donāi
Boidyonātho		Donārdono
Boigolo	Chemma	Dondāsi
Boikuntho	Chhobilal	Dondia
Boirāgi	Chhonochhonia	Dondo
Boishnobo	Chhota	Dondodhoro
Bokshi	Chhotria	Dondopāni
Boli	Chintā	Doyānidhī
Bolia	Chintāmoni	Dukha
Bollobho	Chitro	Dulla
Bollobhonārāyono	Choita	Dullobho
Bolobhodro	Choitonyo	Durgāchorono
Bolorāmo	Chokodi	Durgāmādhobo
Bonna	Chokro	Durgāprosādo
Bonobāsi	Chokrodhoro	Durjōdhono
Bonomāli	Chokropāni	Dusia
Borojo	Chompāinoli	Dutia
Botchhia	Choncholo	
Botchho	Choncholochorono	
Eoto	Chondro	Endu
Botokrushno	Chondrobhānu	Ekadosi
Brojānondo	Chondromoni	Ekadosia
Brojobāsi	Chondrosēkhoro	Ekāmboro
Brojobihāri	Choro	Ekkai
Brojobollobho	Chorono	Espati

Gādhū	Honso	Kalia
Gandua	Honumāno	Kaliāchorono
Ghagudia	Hori	Kalu
Ghonia	Horia	Kalukinkōro
Ghono	Horibondhu	Kāmopālo
Ghonosyāmo	Horichorono	Kampo
Giria	Horihero	Kanchia
Giridhoro	Horikrushno	Kannu
Girinātho	Horimōhono	Kantāria
Gōbindo	Horinārāyono	Kāntorājo
Gōbindochondro	Honrāmo	Kārtiko
Gōbindochorono	Horischondro	Kārtikya
Gobiri	Horosho	Kāsi
Gobora	Hrudoyānondo	Kasinātho
Gobordhono	Hrushī	Kasirāmo
Gōdābōri	Hrushikēso	Kela
Godādhoro		Kēsa
Godai	Indro	Kēsobo
Gojānōno	Indromādhobo	Khētra
Gokulānondo	Isano	Khētro
Gokulo	Isworo	Khodalo
Gokulochando	Isworochondro	Khoga
Golla		Khogai
Gombhāria	Jadobo	Khogesworo
Gonēso	Jamolārjuno	Kholli
Gonēswo	Janakirāmo	Kholia
Gonga	Jhogodia	Khonesworo
Gongādhoro	Joddu	Khonna
Gongāpani	Jodumoni	Khotia
Gonopoti	Jogēswo	Khuntia
Gopālo	Jogga	Kisorōchondro
Gopālokrushno	Jogi	Kobira
Gopi	Jogimoni	Kōdondo
Gōpichorono	Jogīndro	Kōdondodhoro
Gōpinātho	Jogīndronātho	Kohira
Gopobondhu	Jogobondhu	Kohnai
Goposundoro	Jogodīso	Koibolo
Gorāchāndo	Jogonmōhono	Koibolyo
Gorāmoni	Jogonnātho	Kokilā
Gourāngo	Jogotānondo	Kolākoro
Gourisonkor	Jolodhoro	Kolia
Gourīsyāmo	Jombēswo	Kombu
Gourochondro	Jonārdono	Kombupāni
Gourohori	Jotēswo	Komolākānto
Gundicha	Joyo	Komololōchono
Gura	Joyokrushno	Kondho
Gurubāria	Joyomoni	Kontho
Gurunātho	Joyorāmo	Kopikētono
	Judhistiro	Kopilēswo
	Jugolochorono	Kopilo
Hadia	Jugolokisōro	Kopitāno
Hadu	Jugolokrushno	Korunākoro
Hadupāni	Jujhesti	Korunānidhi
Hatirāmo	Jujhia	Koya
Hatti	Juria	Krupa
Holodhoro	Jutia	Krupāsindhu
Honnu		

Krushno
 Krushnochoitonyo
 Krushnochondro
 Krushnochorono
 Krutibāso
 Kshetrobāsi
 Kshetroboro
 Kshudhādhoro
 Kshyomākoro
 Kshyomānidhi
 Kubēro
 Kunjia
 Kunjo
 Kurmonātho
 Kusia
 Kuso
 Kussa
 Kusuno

Lābho
 Lābonyo
 Lālmōhono
 Lālu
 Lenka
 Lingo
 Lingorājo
 Lobba
 Lobbo
 Loboni
 Lochhobono
 Loçhhomono
 Lochono
 Loka
 Lokēswo
 Lokonātho
 Lokshmibollobho
 Lokshmidhoro
 Lokshmikānto
 Lokshminārāyono
 Lokshmono
 Loksmichorono
 Lolita
 Lolitāmoni
 Lombōdoro
 Londa
 Luttia

Madhia
 Mādhobo
 Magota
 Māguni
 Mārkondu
 Michha
 Mina
 Mīnokētono
 Mochi

Modhura
 Modhusūdono
 Modono
 Modonogopālo
 Modonomōhono
 Mohādebo
 Mohankālo
 Mohdu
 Mohēswo
 Mohimōhono
 Mōhona
 Mōhono
 Mohontoria
 Mohorgia
 Mohorushi
 Mokora
 Mokundo
 Mondorodhoro
 Mongola
 Mongulu
 Moni
 Monia
 Monmotho
 Monobōdho
 Monomōhono
 Mrutyunjoyo
 Muktēswo
 Mukundo
 Muli
 Murāri
 Murilīdhoro
 Mussa

Nallu
 Nārano
 Nārāyono
 Nassa
 Nātho
 Nētrōtsobo
 Nīlāmboro
 Nīlo
 Nīlokontho
 Nīlomādhobo
 Nīlomonī
 Nimai
 Nimaichorono
 Nirākāro
 Nironjono
 Nisānātho
 Niteyi
 Nitya
 Nityānondo
 Nobīno
 Noboghono
 Nobokisōro
 Nodiachāndo

Nokulo
 Nolinakshyo
 Nondikēswo
 Nondo
 Nondokisōro
 Nondolālo
 Noria
 Norohori
 Norosimho
 Norosingo
 Norōttomo
 Notia
 Notoboro
 Noyono
 Nrusimho

Obhimonyo
 Obhinobo
 Obhirāmo
 Ochutānondo
 Ochuto
 Odwoito
 Ogādhu
 Oirāboto
 Okshoyo
 Okuro
 Onādi
 Onāmo
 Onātho
 Ongodo
 Oniruddho
 Onkuro
 Onongo
 Onongobhīmo
 Ononto
 Onontochorono
 Onontopodmonābho
 Onontorāmo
 Ontorjāmi
 Oporti
 Orjuno
 Orokhito

Paikira
 Panda
 Pāndobo
 Pānu
 Phetasingi
 Phokīro
 Phokīromōhono
 Pindiko
 Pītāmboro
 Pitobāso
 Pituyi
 Podia
 Podmochorono

Podmolōchono
 Podmonābho
 Podono
 Ponchānono-
 Porānkuso
 Porikhito
 Porikshya
 Poromānondo
 Poromo
 Porosu
 Porosudhoro
 Porosurāmo
 Potito
 Potitopābono
 Prānokumāro
 Premānondo
 Priyānondo
 Probhāchondro
 Probhākoro
 Proholādo
 Prohorājo
 Prokāsachondro
 Prophullo
 Prosonno
 Prosonnokumāro
 Punia
 Puria
 Purnānondo
 Purnochondro
 Puro
 Purondoro
 Purushōttomo
 Pushya

Rādhachorono
 Rādhakānto
 Rādhakrushno
 Rādhāmōhono
 Rādhanātho
 Rādhānondo
 Rādhāromono
 Rādhāsyāmo
 Raghobo
 Rajendro
 Rajībo
 Rajībolōchono
 Rajībonētro
 Rajogopālo
 Rajono
 Rāmānujo
 Rāmēso
 Rāmo
 Rāmobollobho
 Rāmochondro
 Rāmogōbindo
 Rāmohori

Rāmokrushno
 Rāmolingō
 Rāmomōhono
 Rāmonātho
 Rāmoprosādo
 Rasobihari
 Roghu
 Roghumoni
 Roghunātho
 Roibāria
 Romākānto
 Romēso
 Rongonātho
 Ronko
 Rosiko
 Rosikochondro
 Rosikomōhono
 Rotno
 Rushi
 Rushia
 Rushobho

Sadhu
 Sadhuchorono
 Saibo
 Sārodāchorono
 Sārongodhoro
 Sārongopāni
 Sārothi
 Sēboko
 Sibo
 Siburāmo
 Sikhoro
 Sīmhādri
 Sindhu
 Sitakānto
 Sitānātho
 Sitāprosādo
 Sitāramo
 Sōbha
 Sōbhachondro
 Sodānondo
 Sodānono
 Sodāsibo
 Sodda
 Sohodēbo
 Sohosronāmo
 Soito
 Solia
 Solla
 Sombāria
 Sōmonātho
 Sōmosēkhoro
 Sonāntano
 Sonkulia
 Sonya

Sonyāsi
 Sorotkumāro -
 Sosibhushono
 Sosidēbo
 Sosidhoro
 Sotchidānondo
 Sotrughno
 Sotya
 Sotyānondo
 Sotyobādi
 Sotyōnārāyono
 Srībotso
 Srīchondono
 Srīdhoro
 Srīhori
 Srīkāntho
 Srīkoro
 Srīkrushno
 Srīnibāso
 Srīpoti
 Srīrāmo
 Srīrongo
 Subudhi
 Sudorsono
 Sugrībo
 Sukodēbo
 Sukru
 Sukuta
 Summa
 Surēndro
 Surjyonārāyono
 Syāmo
 Syāmoghono
 Syāmosundoro
 Taria
 Tarini
 Tarinichorono
 Tārono
 Taru
 Tera
 Thobiro
 Thumbā
 Tikoro
 Timma
 Tinka
 Tolonētro
 Tomalēswo
 Tonkia
 Tonko
 Tonkodhoro
 Trilōchono
 Triomboko
 Tura
 Udoyochondro
 Udoyonātho

Ugrosēno
Ujwolēsword
Ulla
Umānātho

Umāpoti
Upēndro
Urdhobo
Utsobo

Uttomo
Uttori

URIYA SURNAMES.

Āchārjyo
Altia
Appoto
Arukho

Bakshi
Bāriko
Bārtia
Behara
Bhonlo
Bhunya
Bissōyi
Biswālo
Boithāru
Borādo
Bromha

Chitrokāro
Chompāitira
Chorchi
Chowdhori

Dakua
Dangua
Dās
Dāso
Dobāi
Dolāi
Dolobehara

Ghonto
Gontāito
Gowdo

Hodopo

Khadonga
Khondualo
Koro

Lenka

Mahānkudo
Mahānti
Mahāpātro
Maharona
Mahartha
Majhi
Mali
Mehekāpo
Misro
Mohonto
Moliko
Muli
Muni

Nahako
Naiko
Neppāko
Nondo

Pādhi
Pallai
Pālo
Paltasingi
Pāni
Pānigrāhi

Pātnaik
Pātro
Podhāno
Ponda
Porichchha
Porida
Posupāloko
Poti
Prida

Rāulo
Rāuto
Rona
Ronosingi
Rotho

Sāboto
Sāhani
Sāhu
Sāmonto
Sāmontora
Santo
Santra
Senāpoti
Setti
Sing
Sio
Sodongi
Sotoposti
Subudhi
Swayi

Torai
Tripāthi
Tyādhi

MUSSALMAN NAMES.

A'azam 'Ali
A'azam Husain
A'azam Jāh
A'azam Sāhib
Abā-Bakar
Abu-'abd-ul-lah
Abu-Bakar
Abu-Muhammad
Abu-Tāhir
Abu-Tāiyib
Abu-Turāb
Abul-Hasan
Adam Khān

Adam Sait
Afsar Husain
Afsar Jang
Aftāb Ahmad
Afzāl Ahmad
Afzal Husain
Agha Khān
Ahl-ul-lah
Ahmad 'Ali
Ahmad Bādshāh
Ahmad Bakhsh
Ahmad Hasan
Ahmad Husain

Ahmad Kabīr Sāhib
Ahmad Muhī-ud-dīn
Ahsan-ud-dīn
Ahsan-uz zamān
Aiyūb 'Ali
Aiyūb Khān
Ajmal Khān
Akbar 'Ali
Akbar Husain
Akbar Jang
Akhgar Husain
Akahtar Ahmad
Akhtar Husain

Akram 'Ali	'Aashiq Ahmad	'Abd-ul-wāsi
Allāhdād Khān	'Aashiq 'Ali	'Abd-ur-rab
Altāf Ahmad	'Aashiq Husain	'Abd-ur-rahīm
Altāf Husain	'Abbās 'Ali	'Abd-ur-rahmān
Altāf Rasūl	'Abbās Husain	'Abd-ur-rashīd
Amānat 'Ali	'Abbās, Saiyid	'Abd-ur-raūf
Amānat-ul-lah	'Abd-ul-ahad	'Abd-ur-razzāq
Amīn Ahmad	'Abd-ul-'ali	'Abd-us-salām
Amīn-ud-dīn	'Abd-ul-'alīm	'Abd-us-samad
Amīn-ul-lah	'Abd-ul-'allām	'Abd-us-sattār
Amīr Ahmad	'Abd-ul-'azīm	'Abd-us-subhān
Amīr 'Ali	'Abd-ul-'azīz	'Abd-ush-shukūr
Amīr Hasan	'Abd-ul-bāqī	'Ala-ud-dīn
Amīr Husain	'Abd-ul-bārī	'Ali Abbās
Amīr-ud-dīn	'Abd-ul-bāsīt	'Ali Ahmad
Amīr-ul-lah	'Abd-ul-ghaffār	'Ali Akbar
Amjad 'Ali	'Abd-ul-ghafūr	'Ali Haidar
Amjad Husain	'Abd-ul-ghani	'Ali Hasan
Ansar 'Ali	'Abd-ul-hādī	'Ali Husain
Ansar Sahib	'Abd-ul-hafīz	'Ali Mazhar, Hafiz
Ansar-ud-dīn	'Abd-ul-hai	'Ali Mian
Anwār Ahmad	'Abd-ul-hakīm	'Ali Muhammad
Anwar 'Ali	'Abd-ul-halīm	'Ali Naqī
Anwar Husain	'Abd-ul-hamīd	'Ali Taqī
Anwar, Muhammad	'Abd-ul-haq	'Ali-ud-dīn
Anwar Sahib	'Abd-ul-hannān	'Alīm-ud-dīn
Anwar-ud-dīn	'Abd-ul-jabbār	'Alīm-ul-lah
Anwār-ud-dīn	'Abd-ul-jalīl	'Askar 'Ali
Anwār-ul-lah	'Abd-ul-jamīl	'Askar Husain
Arshad Ahmad	'Abd-ul-karīm	'Askari Mirza
Asad Ahmad	'Abd-ul-khālīq	'Atā Muhammad
Asad 'Ali	'Abd-ul-lah	'Atā-ul-lah
Asad Husain	'Abd-ul-lah Husain	'Atā-ur-rahmān
Asad-ul-lah	Badshah	'Atā-ur-rasūl
Asaf 'Ali	'Abd-ul-latīf	'Azīm-jāh
Asaf Jāh	'Abd-ul-majīd	'Azīm-ud-daulah
Asghar Ahmad	'Abd-ul-mālik	'Azīm-ud-dīn
Asghar 'Ali	'Abd-ul-mannān	'Azīz Ahmad
Asghar Husain	'Abd-ul-muhyīm	'Azīz 'Ali
Ashraf 'Ali	'Abd-ul-mu'iz	'Azīz Mirza
Ashraf Husain	'Abd-ul-mumin	'Azīz-ud-dīn Husain
Asmān Jāh	'Abd-ul-mun'im	'Azīz-ul-lah, Muham-
Athar 'Ali	'Abd-ul-qadīr	'Azīz-ul-mulk [mad
Athar Husain	'Abd-ul-qādir, Bangi	'Azmat Husain
Auliya Sahib	'Abd-ul-qādir,	'Azmat-ul-lah
Azhar Husain	Muhammad,	
'Aabid 'Ali	Quraishi	Bāba Mian
'Aabid Husain	'Abd-ul-qaiyūm	Bābu Sahib
'Aali Jāh	'Abd-ul-quddūs	Baday Sahib
'Aaqil Ahmad	'Abd-ul-wadūd	Bad'i-ud-dīn
'Aaqil 'Ali	'Abd-ul-wahhāb	Bad'i-ul-lah
'Aarif 'Ali	'Abd-ul-wāhib	Bad'i-uz-zamān
'Aarif Husain	'Abd-ul-wāhid	Badr-i-'alam
'Aasim 'Ali	'Abd-ul-wājīd	Badr-ud-dīn
'Aasim Husain	'Abd-ul-walī	Badr-uz-zamān
'Aasim Khān	'Abd-ul-wārs	Badshah Husain

Bādshāh Miān
 Bādshāh Pīr
 Bahā-ud-dīn Sāhib
 Bahzād Khān
 Bakhsh-i-'Ali
 Bakhshish 'Ali
 Bakhshu Miān
 Bandah-Nawāz
 Bandi 'Ali
 Bāqir 'Ali
 Bāqir Husain
 Barakkat 'Ali
 Barakkat-ul-lah
 Bashārat Ahmad
 Bashārat 'Ali
 Bashārat Husain
 Bashārat-ul-lah
 Bashīr Ahmad
 Bashīr-ud-daulah
 Bashīr-ud-dīn
 Bazl-ul-lah [mad
 Bēg, Mirza Muham-
 Bismillāh Sāhib
 Burhān-ud-dīn,
 Saiyid
 Chanda Miān
 Chānd Bādshāh
 Chandu Miān
 Chirāgh-ud-dīn
 Chirāuh 'Ali
 Dada Miān
 Dāday Khān
 Dātā Ganj Bakhsh
 Dāūd
 Dāūd 'Ali
 Dāūd Khān
 Dīn Ahmad
 Dīwān 'Ali
 Dīwān Sāhib
 Fahīm Ahmad
 Fahīm 'Ali
 Fahīm-ud-dīn
 Faiq Ahmad
 Faiq 'Ali
 Faiyāz 'Ali
 Faiyāz Husain
 Faiyāz-ud-dīn
 Faiz-i-Rasūl
 Faiz-ud-dīn
 Faiz-ul-lah
 Fākhīr Ahmad
 Fakhr-ud-dīn
 Fakhr-ul-islām
 Fakhr-ul-mulk

Falāh-ud-dīn
 Faqīr Ahmad
 Faqīr-ud-dīn
 Farīd Sāhib
 Farīd-ud-dīn
 Fasāhat 'Ali
 Fasāhat Husain
 Fasīh Ahmad
 Fasīh-ud-dīn
 Fasīh-ul-mulk
 Fath-i-Ahmad
 Fath-i-'Ali Shāh
 Fath-ud-dīn
 Fattāh Husain
 Fāzil Ahmad
 Fazl-Ahmad
 Fazl-i-Husain
 Fazl-i-Nabi
 Fazl-i-Rasūl
 Fazl-ud-dīn
 Fazl-ul-lah
 Fazl-ur-rahmān
 Gauhar 'Ali
 Ghaffār 'Ali
 Ghaffār Husain
 Ghaffār Khān
 Ghaffār Muhī-ud-dīn
 Ghaffār Sāhib
 Ghafūr Ahmad
 Ghafūr 'Ali
 Ghafūr Sāhib
 Ghaiyās-ud-dīn
 Ghālib 'Ali
 Ghaūs 'Ali
 Ghaūs Pīrān
 Ghazanfar 'Ali
 Ghazanfar Husain
 Ghāzi-ud-dīn
 Ghulām Ahmad
 Ghulām 'Ali
 Ghulām Dastgīr
 Ghulām Ghaūs
 Ghulām Haidar
 Ghulām Hasan
 Ghulām Husain
 Ghulām-i-'Abbās
 Ghulām Jīlāni
 Ghulām Mahmūd
 Ghulām Maula
 Ghulām Muhammad
 Ghulām Muhammad
 J'afar
 Ghulām Muhī-ud-dīn
 Ghulām Mujtaba
 Ghulām Murtaza

Ghulām Mūsi Riza
 Ghulām Mustafa
 Ghulām Nabi
 Ghulām Naqi
 Ghulām Qādir
 Ghulām Rasūl
 Ghulām Samadāni
 Ghulām Taqi
 Ghulām-us-saqalain
 Gulāb Khān
 Gul Muhammad
 Gulshan 'Ali Shāh
 Gulzār 'Ali Shāh
 Habīb 'Ali Shāh
 Habīb-ud-dīn
 Habīb-ul-lah
 Habīb-ur-rahmān
 Hādī 'Ali
 Hādī-ud-dīn
 Hafīz-ud-dīn
 Hafīz-ul-lah
 Haidar 'Ali
 Haidar Husain
 Haiyāt Bādshāh
 Hājī Bādshāh
 Hākīm 'Ali
 Hākīm-ud-daulah
 Hākīm-ud-dīn
 Hālīm-ud-dīn
 Hāmid Ahmad
 Hāmid 'Ali
 Hāmīd Hasan
 Hāmīd Husain
 Hāmīd Muhī-ud-dīn
 Hāmīd Sāhib
 Hāmīd-ud-dīn
 Hāmīd-ul-lah
 Hāmīd-ul-lah
 Hamzah 'Ali
 Hamzah Husain
 Haqqāni Sāhib
 Hāris 'Ali
 Hārūn Sāhib
 Hārūn Sait
 Hasan 'Abd-ul-lah
 Hasan 'Ali
 Hasan 'Ata-ul-lah
 Hasan Muhī-ud-dīn
 Hasan Raza
 Hasan-uz-zamān
 Hashīm 'Ali
 Hashīm Husain
 Hashīm Muhī-ud-dīn
 Hashīm Pīrān
 Hashmat 'Ali

Hashmat Husain
 Hazrat Bādshāh
 Hazrat Pīrān
 Hidayat Ahmad
 Hidayat 'Alī
 Hidayat-ul-lah
 Hikmat-ul-lah
 Himāyat 'Alī
 Himāyat Husain
 Himāyat-ud-dīn
 Himmāt 'Alī
 Himmāt Husain
 Himmāt ud-dīn
 Husain Ahmad
 Husain 'Alī
 Husain Khan
 Husainī Pīrān
 Husain-ud-dīn

Ibrāhīm 'Alī
 Ibrāhīm Husain
 Ibrāhīm Khān
 Ibrāhīm Sāhib
 Iftikhār 'Alī
 Iftikhār Husain
 Ihsān 'Alī
 Ihtishām 'Alī
 Ihtishām Husain
 Ihtishām-ud-dīn
 I'tibār 'Alī Shāh
 I'tibār-ud-daulah
 I'zāz Ahmad
 I'zāz Alī
 I'zāz Husain
 Ikrām 'Alī
 Ikrām Husain
 Ilahdād Khān
 Ilah Dīn
 Ilahī-Bakhsh
 Ilahī-Bakht
 Imām 'Alī
 Imām Muhi-ud-dīn
 Imām Sāhib
 Imām-ud-dīn
 Imdād Ahmad
 Imdād 'Alī
 Imdād Husain
 Intizām 'Alī
 Intizām-ud-dīn
 Iqān 'Alī Shāh
 Iqbāl Ahmad
 Iqbāl 'Alī
 Iqbāl Husain
 Irtiza 'Alī
 Irtiza Husain
 Is-hāq Ahmad

Is-hāq Sāhib
 Is-hāq Sait
 Ismā'il 'Alī
 Ismā'il Husain
 Ismā'il Khān
 Ismā'il Sait
 Ismā'il Sait
 'Ibād-ul-lah
 'Imād 'Alī
 'Imād-ud-dīn
 'Ināyat Ahmad
 'Ināyat 'Alī
 'Ināyat Husain
 'Ināyat-ul-lah
 'Irfān 'Alī
 'Ishrat 'Alī
 'Ishrat Husain
 'Izzat Ahmad
 'Izzat Husain
 'Izzat Nabī
 'Izzat Rasūl
 'Iz-zud-dīn
 Jabbār 'Alī Shāh
 Jabbār Husain
 Jabir 'Alī
 Jabir Husain
 J'afar 'Alī
 J'afar Husain
 J'afar Muhi-ud-dīn
 Bādshāh
 Jahandār Shāh
 Jalāl-ud-dīn
 Jalāl-ul-lah Shāh
 Jalīl Ahmad
 Jalīl Hasan
 Jama'at 'Alī Shāh
 Jama'at-ul-lah Shāh
 Jamāl-i-Rasūl
 Jamāl ud-dīn
 Jamāl-ul-lah Shāh
 Jamīl Ahmad
 Jamīl Husain
 Jānī Bādshāh
 Jānī Mīān
 Jān Muhammad
 Jannat Husain
 Jān-ul-lah Shāh
 Jasārat Husain
 Jauhar 'Alī Khān
 Jawāhir Husain
 Jawwād 'Alī
 Jawwād Husain
 Jināyat Husain
 Kabīr-ud-dīn
 Kafālat Husain

Kafil Ahmad
 Kalīm Ahmad
 Kalīm-ul-lah
 Kamāl-ud-dīn
 Kamāl-ul-lah Shāh
 Kamīl Husain
 Karāmāt 'Alī
 Karāmāt Husain
 Karamat-ul-lah
 Karīm Khān
 Karīm Muhi-ud-dīn
 Karīm-ud-dīn
 Karīm-ul-lah
 Karīm-ul-lah Shāh
 Kāzīm 'Alī
 Kāzīm Husain
 Khādīm 'Alī
 Khādīm Husain
 Khairāt 'Alī
 Khairāt Husain
 Khair-ud-dīn
 Khālid Ahmad
 Khālī Ahmad
 Khālī-ul-lah
 Khitābat Khān
 Khuda Bakhsh
 Khuda-dād-Khān
 Khuda Dost
 Khurram 'Alī
 Khurshīd Ahmad
 Khwājah Husain
 Khwājah Khān
 Khwājah Muhi-ud
 Khwājah Pīrān [dīn
 Laīq 'Alī
 Laīq Husain
 Laīq-ud-dīn
 Lalī Walī Sait
 Latīf Husain
 Latīf Qādir Ahmad
 Liyāqat 'Alī
 Liyāqat Husain
 Lutf-i-'Alī
 Lutf-i-rasūl
 Lutf-ul-lah, Muham-
 mad
 Lutf-ur rahmān
 Mabrūr Ahmad
 Mabrūr 'Alī
 Maddāh Husain
 Mafakh-khar-Husain
 Mahābat Khān
 Mahbūb 'Alī
 Mahbūb Bādshāh

Mahbūb Husain
 Mahbūb Khān
 Mahbūb Pīrān
 Mahdi 'Ali
 Mahdi Hasan
 Mahdi Husain
 Māhir 'Ali
 Mahmūd 'Ali
 Mahmūd Hasan
 Mahmūd Husain
 Mahmūd Khān
 Māil Sāhib
 Mājīd 'Ali
 Mājīd Husain
 Mājīd Khān
 Mājīd-ud-dīn
 Makhdūm Husain
 Makhdūm Pīrān
 Malik Bādshāh
 Malik Maulāna Sāhib
 Malik Muhī-ud-dīn
 Mansūr Ahmad
 Mansūr 'Ali
 Mansūr Husain
 Manzūr Ahmad
 Manzūr 'Ali
 Manzūr Husain
 Maqbūl Ahmad
 Maqbūl 'Ali
 Maqbūl Husain
 M'arūf 'Ali
 M'arūf Sāhi
 Masīh-ud-dīn
 Masīh-uz-zamān
 Maslah-ud-dīn
 Mas'ūd Ahmad
 Mas'ūd 'Ali
 Maudūd Ahmad
 Maudūd 'Ali
 Maula Bakhsh
 Maula Husain
 Maulāna Sāhib
 Mazar-ul-lah
 Mazhar Ahmad
 Mazhar 'Ali
 Mazhar Husain
 Mazhar-ud-dīn
 Mazhar-ul-haq
 Miftāh-ud-dīn
 Mihr 'Ali
 Mihr-ud-dīn
 Mihr-ul-lah
 Minhāj-ud-dīn
 Minhāj-ul-lah
 Misbāh-ud-dīn
 Misbāh-ul-lah

Mubārak 'Ali
 Mubash-shir-Husain
 Muhib 'Ali
 Muhib Husain
 Muhī-ud-dīn
 Muhī-ud-dīn Ahmad
 Mu'in-ud-dīn
 Mu'iz-ud-dīn
 Mujāhid-ud-dīn
 Muṭṭaba 'Ali
 Muṭṭaba Husain
 Munawwar Husain
 Munīr Muhammad
 Munīr-ud-dīn
 Muqtadir Husain
 Murtaza 'Ali
 Murtaza Husain
 Mushtāq Ahmad
 Mushtāq Hasan
 Mushtāq Husain
 Mustafa 'Ali
 Mustafa Husain
 Mutahhar 'Ali
 Muzaffar Ahmad
 Muzaffar Husain
 Muzammil Husain
 Muzammil-ul-lah

 Nabī-Husain
 Nabī-ul-lah
 Nadīm-ul-lah
 Nādir 'Ali
 Na'im-ud-dīn
 Na'im-ul-lah
 Najm-ud-dīn
 Najm-ul-huda
 Nāna Miān
 Nāsir Ahmad
 Nāsir 'Ali
 Nāsir Husain
 Nāsir-ud-dīn
 Nāsir-ud-dīn
 Nasr-ud-dīn
 Nawāzish 'Ali
 Nāzim 'Ali
 Nazīr Ahmad
 Nazīr 'Ali
 Nāzīr 'Ali
 Nazīr Husain
 Nāzīr Husain
 Nāzīr-ud-dīn
 Nazir-ud-dīn
 N'imat-ul-lah
 Nisār Ahmad
 Nisār 'Ali
 Nisār Husain

Niyāz Ahmad
 Niyāz Husain
 Nizām 'Ali
 Nizām-ud-dīn
 Nudrat Ahmad
 Nudrat 'Ali
 Nudrāt Husain
 Nūr Ahmad
 Nūr 'Ali
 Nūr Muhammad
 Nūr-ud-dīn
 Nūr-ul-husnaīn
 Nūr-ul-lah
 Nusrat 'Ali
 Nusrat-ul-lah

 Pāchhu Miān
 Pahalwān Sāhib
 Pīr Ahmad
 Pīr Pādshāh
 Pīran Sāhib
 Pīrū Miān

 Qābil-ud-dīn
 Qādir Ahmad
 Qādir 'Ali
 Qādir Husain
 Qādir Nawāz
 Qāim 'Ali
 Qāsim 'Ali
 Qiwām-ud-dīn
 Qubūl Ahmad
 Qudrat Ahmad
 Qudrat 'Ali
 Qudrat 'Azīz
 Qudrat Halīm
 Qudrat Nabi
 Qudrat Rasūl
 Qudrat-ul-lah
 Quiyūm 'Ali
 Qumar 'Ali
 Qumar-ud-dīn
 Qumbar 'Ali
 Qurbān 'Ali
 Qurbān Husain
 Qutb-ud-dīn

 Rafī'i 'Ali
 Rafī'i-ud-dīn
 Rafī'i-ul-mulk
 Rahat 'Ali
 Rahat Husain
 Rahīm 'Ali
 Rahīm Khān
 Rahīm-ud-dīn
 Rahīm-ul-lah

Rahmān 'Ali
 Rahmān Husain
 Rahmān Khān
 Rahmat 'Ali
 Rahmat Husain
 Rahmat-ul-lah
 Raja Miān
 Rajjab 'Ali
 Ramzān Khān
 Rasūl Khān
 Raūf Ahmad
 Raza 'Ali
 Raza Husain
 Raza Khān
 Rif'at Ahmad
 Rif'at 'Ali
 Riyāz Ahmad
 Riyāz 'Ali
 Riyāz-ud-dīn
 Rustam 'Ali

S'aadat 'Ali
 Sabit 'Ali
 Sadiq 'Ali
 Sadiq Husain
 Sadr-ud-dīn
 Sadr-ul-Islām
 S'ad-ud-dīn
 S'ad-ul-lah
 Safdar 'Ali
 Safdar Husain
 Safi-ud-dīn
 Safi-ul-lah
 Sa'id 'Ali
 Sa'id-ud-dīn Sahib
 Saif-ud-dīn
 Saiyid Muhammad
 Sajjad 'Ali
 Sajjad Husain
 Sakhawat 'Ali
 Sakhawat Husain
 Salah-ud-dīn
 Salamat 'Ali
 Salamat-ul-lah
 Salih-ud-dīn
 Salīm Bakhsh
 Salīm-ud-dīn
 Sami'i-ul-lah
 Samsām 'Ali
 Samsām-ud-dīn
 Sanā-ul-lah
 Sardār 'Ali
 Sardār Khān
 Sarfarāz Husain
 Sarwar Sahib
 Sarwat Ahmad

Sarwat Husain
 Saulat Husain
 Shabbīr Husain
 Shafi'i-ud-dīn
 Shafi'i-ul-lah
 Shams-ud-dīn
 Sharf Ahmad
 Sharf 'Ali
 Sharf-ud-dīn
 Sharif, Muhammad
 Shaukat Ahmad
 Shaukat 'Ali
 Shaukat Husain
 Shujā'a-ud-dīn
 Siddiq Hasan
 Siddiq Husain
 Silah-ud-dīn
 Sirāj-Ahmad
 Sirāj-ud-dīn
 Siyānat 'Ali
 Subhan 'Ali
 Sufyan 'Ali
 Sulaimān Ali
 Sulaimān Khān
 Sultān Ahmad
 Sultān Ali
 Sultān Husain
 Sultān Mahmūd
 Sultān Muhammad
 Sultān Muhi-ud-dīn

Tafazzul Ahmad
 Tafazzul Husain
 Taha Husain
 Taha Sahib
 Tahir Ali
 Tahir Husain
 Taib 'Ali
 Tajammul Husain
 Taj-ud-dīn Sahib
 Talawat 'Ali
 Talib 'Ali
 Talib Muhi-ud-dīn
 Tamīm Ahmad
 Tamīm Muhi-ud-dīn
 Tasadduq Husain
 Taufiq Husain
 Turāb 'Ali
 Turāb Husain
 Turāb Khān Sahib

'Ubaid-ul-lah, [Mau-
 'Umar 'Ali lavi
 'Umar Khān
 'Umar Sahib
 'Usmān 'Ali

'Usmān Khān
 'Usmān Sahib
 Wādūd Ahmad
 Wādūd Khān
 Wahīd 'Ali
 Wahīd Sharif
 Wahīd-ud-dīn
 Wajāhat Husain
 Wajid 'Ali
 Wajid Husain
 Wajih-ud-dīn
 Wakīl Ahmad
 Wali Ahmad
 Wali Muhammad
 Wali-ud-dīn
 Wali-ul-lah
 Wasi Ahmad
 Was'i 'Ali
 Wasi-ud-dīn
 Wazīr 'Ali
 Wazīr-ud-dīn
 Wilāyat Ahmad
 Wilāyat 'Ali
 Wilāyat Husain
 Wilāyat-ul-lah
 Yad-ul-lah Husain
 Yahya Husain
 Yahya Muhi-ud-dīn
 Yahya Sahib
 Y'aqūb 'Ali
 Y'aqūb Hasan
 Y'aqūb Husain
 Y'aqūb Sahib
 Yasin 'Ali
 Yasīn Sahib
 Yunus 'Ali
 Yunus Khān
 Yunus Sait
 Yūsuf 'Ali Sahib
 Yūsuf Husain
 Yūsuf Mirza
 Zafar 'Ali
 Zahid Ahmad
 Zahid Husain
 Zahir Ahmad
 Zahir Hasan
 Zahir-ud-dīn
 Zaigham 'Ali
 Zain-ud-dīn
 Zain-ul-'aābidin
 Zakir Ahmad
 Zakir 'Ali, M'utamid
 Zakir Husain
 Zakriya Ahmad

Zakriya Husain
Zakriya Sait
Zāmin Ahmad
Zāmin 'Ali

Zāmin Husain
Zamzam 'Ali
Ziya-ud-dīn
Ziya-ul-hasan

Zuhūr Ahmad
Zuhūr 'Ali
Zuhūr-ud-dīn
Zuhūr-ul-lah

MAPPILLAS.

Abu
Abu Bakar Kunhi
Adāmi
Adima
Adiyān Kutti
Ahmad Kōya
Ahmad Kunhi
Ahmad Kutti
Aidru
Aidrumān ('Abd-ur-rahmān)
Aidrumān Kutti
Ajjutti
Alippi
Amānat
Amānat Kutti
Ammu
Ammu Kutti
Assainār (Hasan)
Atla Kōya
Attan (Hasan)
Avadalutti
Avarān
Avarān Kōya
Avarān Kutti
Avaru
Ayammad (Ahmad)
'Abbās
'Abdu
'Abd-ul-lah Kōya
'Abd-ul-lah Kunhi
'Abd-ul-lah Kutti
'Alavi
'Ali 'Ammu
'Ali Kōya
'Ali Kutti
'Ali Yār

Bappan
Bappan Kōya
Bappan Kutti
Bappotti
Bāyan
Bāyankōya
Bāyankutti
Bīrān
Chadayan
Chadayan Kutti
Chekkōn
Chēkku
Chēkkutti
Chokkrān
Chokkrān Kutti

Dāū
Dāūd
Dawood Sahib
Dayinān
Farīd
Haīdar
Haīdross
Hakīm
Hamīd
Hamza
Harūa
Hasan
Hasan bin Saiyid
Ahmad J'afāri
Hasan Kōya
Hasan Kunhi
Hasan Kutti
Hāshimi
Hassu
Hāttim

Ibrāhīm Kōya
Ibrāhīm Kunhi
Ibrāhīm Kutti
Idrīs
Imbichchi
Imbichchi Ahmad
Imbichchi Kōya
Is-hāq
Ismā'il
Ismā'ili
Ismā'ilutti
'Isa

'Issu
'Issutti
J'afar
J'afar Kutti
Jamāl
Kamāl
Kamāli
Kamāl Kutti
Kammū
Kammu Kutti
Kōya
Kōya Kunhi
Kōya Kutti
Kōyāma
Kōyāmu
Koyappari
Kōyōtti
Kunhālan Kutti
Kunh 'Ali
Kunh 'Ali Kōya
Kunh 'Ali Kutti
Kunhāmadutti
Kunhāmi
Kunhāmmotti
Kunhāmū
Kunhavarān
Kunhavulla
Kunhāyan
Kunhi Ahmad
Kunhi Bāchchi
Kunhi Chekkōn
Kunhi Chēkku
Kunhi Kamāl
Kunhi Kutti 'Ali
Kunhi Makki
Kunhi Muhī-ud-dīn
Kunhi Mūsā
Kunhi Pakkar
Kunhi Pakki
Kunhi Palli
Kunhi Pāri
Kunhi Qādiri
Kunhi Qalandan
Kunhi Sā
Kunhi Sūdi (Kunhi Sīthi)
Kunhi Tūppar
Kutti 'Ali
Kutti Ammu

Bābā
Bābāchchi
Bābōtti
Bābu
Bāchchig
Bāchchutti
Bādutti
Baduvan
Baittān
Baittān Kutti
Bamban
Bambankunhi

Indian Infantry—cont.

19th P.I. 19th Punjabis (also 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th to 31st, 33rd, 46th, 66th and 67th, 72nd, 74th, 82nd, 84th, 87th, 89th to 92nd)
 20th I. 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis)
 23rd Pioneers. 23rd Sikh Pioneers (also 32nd, 34th, 48th, 64th, 81st, 107th, 121st and 128th)
 35th Sikhs (also 36th, 47th)
 37th Dogras (also 38th)
 39th Garhwal Rifles
 40th Pathans
 41st Dogras. 41st Dogra Infantry
 42nd Deoli Regt. 42nd Deoli Regiment
 44th Merwara I. 44th Merwara Infantry
 45th Sikhs. 45th Rattray's Sikhs
 51st Sikhs. 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), 52nd, 53rd and 54th
 55th Rifles. 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force)
 56th Punjabis. 56th Punjabi Rifles
 57th Wilde's Rifles (no abbreviation)
 58th Vaughan's Rifles (no abbreviation)
 59th Scinde Rifles (no abbreviation)
 61st Pioneers. 61st King George's Own Pioneers
 63rd Palamcottah L.I. 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry
 73rd C.I. 73rd Carnatic Infantry (also 75th, 76th, 79th, 80th, 86th and 88th)
 83rd Wallajahbad L.I. 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry
 93rd Bur. I. 93rd Burma Infantry
 94th Russell's Infantry (also 95th)
 96th Berar Infantry
 97th Deccan Infantry (also 99th)
 101st Grenadiers. The 101st Grenadiers
 102nd Grenadiers. 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers
 103rd Mahratta L.I. 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry (also 105th, 110th, but 114th, 116th and 117th Mahrattas)
 104th Wellesley's Rifles
 106th Hazara Pioneers
 119th I. 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment)
 120th Rajputana I. 120th Rajputana Infantry (also 122nd and 123rd, Outram's Rifles).
 124th Baluchistan I. 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry (also 126th)
 125th Napier's Rifles
 127th Baluch L.I. 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry
 129th Baluchis. 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis
 130th Baluchis. 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles)
 1st G.R. (a) 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles. (The Malaun Regiment) (b) 1st Gurkha Rifles
 2nd G.R. (a) 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles. (The Sirmoor Rifles) (b) 2nd Gurkha Rifles
 3rd G.R. (a) 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles. (b) 3rd Gurkha Rifles

Indian Infantry—cont.

4th G.R. 4th Gurkha Rifles (also 5th to 10th).
Volunteer Corps. Those now merged into the Indian Defence Force omit 'Volunteer' or place it within parentheses.—
 Aden V. Rif. Aden Volunteer Rifles
 Agra V. Rif. Agra Volunteer Rifles
 Alld. V. Rif. Allahabad Volunteer Rifles
 Assam V.L.H. Assam Valley Light Horse
 A.-B. Ry. V. Rif. Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles
 Bal'n V. Rif. Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles
 Bang. R. Vol. Bangalore Rifle Volunteers
 B. & N.-W. Ry. V. Rif. Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles
 B.-N. Ry. V.R. Corps. Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps (1st and 2nd Bn.)
 Bihar L.H. Bihar Light Horse
 B.B. & C.I. Ry. V. Rif. Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles (1st and 2nd Bn.)
 Bo. L.H. Bombay Light Horse
 Bo. V. Art. Bombay Volunteer Artillery
 Bo. V. Rif. Bombay Volunteer Rifles
 Bur. Ry. V. Corps. Burma Railways Volunteer Corps
 Cal. L.H. Calcutta Light Horse
 Cal. P.D.V. Corps. Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps
 Cal. Sco. Vol. Calcutta Scottish.
 Cal. V. Rif. (1st Bn.) Calcutta Volunteer Rifles (1st Bn.) and (2nd P. Bn.).
 Cawnpore V. Rif. Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles
 Chota Nag. L.H. Chota Nagpur Light Horse
 Coorg & Mys. Rif. Coorg and Mysore Rifles
 Coss'pr. Art. Vol. Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.
 E. Coast V. Rif. East Coast Volunteer Rifles
 E.I. Ry. V. Rif. East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles
 E.B. Ry. V. Rif. Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles
 E. Beng. V. Rif. Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles
 G.I.P.Ry. V.R. Corps. Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps. (1st and 2nd Bn.)
 Hyd. V. Rif. Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles
 Kar. Art. Vol. Karachi Artillery Volunteers
 Kolar G.F.R. Vol. Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers
 Luck. V. Rif. Lucknow Volunteer Rifles
 Mad. Art. Vol. Madras Artillery Volunteers (*The Duke's Own*)
 M. & S.M.Ry. Rif. Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles (1st and 2nd Bn.)
 M.V.G. Madras (Volunteer) Guards

(i) Complimentary addresses at the beginning of a letter or despatch, such as, MY LORD, SIR, DEAR SIR, etc., also in memorials and petitions, as MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH

(j) Names of places in date lines (except in gazettes), and for signatures in Government Orders and Board's Proceedings

(k) Initials of orders, degrees, societies, etc., after names, such as, CSI, FRCS, PH D, D SC, etc., except those mentioned under 'Capitals'

(l) Dates in numerals as MDCCCXIV

ITALIC

Italic (indicated by one underline in manuscripts) is to be avoided as much as possible. It is to be used in the following cases except in Acts and Bills where italic is employed for special purposes —

(a) For names of authors or authorities when run on in the same line after extracts, cases cited in Law Reports and in the judgments of the High Court, etc

(b) For titles of newspapers, periodical publications and magazines in the text, as *Fort St George Gazette*, but not in lists nor when the full titles are not quoted, as Published in the Fort St George and Tanjore district gazettes. Names or titles of books, articles, chapters, the subject of notes or orders, etc., to be in ordinary type within double quotation marks

(c) For botanical and zoological genera and species and similar scientific names only when the common names or explanations appear in conjunction therewith, but to be in roman in lists of such names, tabular statements, etc

(d) For such words as *read, for, substitute, cancel, delete, omit, insert, add, deduct* in errata, amending Bills, etc. Also for *Explanation, Illustration*, etc., in Acts and Bills

(e) For original additions or amendments to a Bill or draft, if necessary to indicate later amendments thick type or brackets may be used

(f) For lower case letters used as references when explaining diagrams, for capitals use roman, as Fig A, points *d e f*, the angle *xyz*.

(g) For *Foreign and Vernacular words*—Short phrases and sentences quoted *literatim* in the text, also single words in infrequent use and not included in the separate lists in this publication to be printed in italic without quotation marks long extracts, etc., in such languages to follow the practice of quotations in English. All words of these classes, whether included in these lists or not, that are followed by a parenthetical explanation or translation to be in italic unless they are enclosed within quotation marks or unless they appear in special works, such as those on languages, etc., where they are numerous and do not require distinctive treatment. Translations or transliterations accompanying words in vernacular characters to be in ordinary type—not italic

(h) For distinguishing English and foreign words spelt alike, with the exceptions noted under (g), such as *cachet* (a packet), *cachet* (a seal), *pension* = allowance, *pension* (French) = boarding house, or when foreign spelling is adopted instead of the anglicized

For numbers of any amount containing decimals or fractions; as, 90·5, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Note*.—No decimal, no matter how many figures it contains, is plural.) If no unit is present the cipher to be inserted always; as, 0·45 not '45. Omit the ciphers for cents where there are none; as, \$125, not \$125·00, but 125·05. Align decimal points in columns. Ciphers not to be used alone in figure columns: substitute leaders or blanks except when there are fractions; as, s. and d. following £; a. and p. after Rs., etc.

For money (Rs. 12-8-4 or As. 8-4, Rs. 8, but 9 pies, etc.), weight, measure, distance, dimensions, degrees of latitude, heat or gravity, scores in contests, general statistics, serial numbers, folios, moment of time (4-32 p.m.—use en dash and not hyphen) and for house numbers and addresses.

For chemical formula close up without space; use inferior figures when following symbols; as, 2H₂SO₄.

For percentages; as, 45 per cent—no hyphens.

For official years use 1910-11 (en dash) except when there are two ciphers; as, 1899-1900 (never 1901-2). For periods of years when the dash represents 'and' or 'to' in full, use figures; as, 1910-11 (en dash), 1910—15 (em dash). The latter is, however, better expressed by 1910 to 1915, but copy may be followed by the press.

The same principle applies to other numbers; as, Nos. 2460-61, 2469-70 (en dash) and 2460—69 (em dash).

Numbers or sums of money employed as qualifiers or adjectives; as, 10-foot rule, 8-story building, 6-inch gun, a 3-maund bag, a 4-anna coin, a 300-rupee typewriter.

For paragraph, clause, article, section and rule numbers; as, in section 24, rule 20, etc. (but the nineteenth section); and within parentheses for subsidiary clauses, etc. To be in thick type for Acts and Bills only. [Use full point after 1, 2, 3, etc., but not after (1), etc.]

For all numbers in tabular statements and enumerations.

For Bills; as, Madras Bill No. 2 of 1892.

For Acts of Parliament, thus: 33 & 34 Vict., cap. 10, secs. 14 and 15; Geo. III, cap. 6. (See also 'Acts,' and 'Numerals' below).

In Indian Law Reports, etc., thus: I.L.R., 16 Mad., 257, etc.

For contrast in specifying scriptural text and other authorities and references; as, Genesis xv, 24; Plate III, fig. 6.

For votes and ballots; as, 6 for and 10 against.

For dates, except in legal documents (use always 12th May 1914, not May 12, 1914 nor May 12th, 1914); for pages, use 16-17, 322-23, iii-iv (en dash) if subject is continuous from one to the other, but if references are disconnected, then pp. 6, 7; 18—20, 320—26, ii—x (em dash). A good alternative is p. 16 sq. if the reference is to two pages only and pp. 18 sqq. when the reference is to more than a single page following.

For numbers in marginal notes and narrow columns, which are usually spelt out in the text.

Numerals in capitals—

For numbers of Acts and Regulations of Indian Legislatures, books and numerical adjectives after names of monarchs; as, Act VII of 1890, George V (or George the Fifth) not George Vth.

For contrast with arabic figures or with letters; as, class II, section 2, group VI, form 6; Appendix H, Enclosure X.

For Public Works divisions, as, V Circle

For headlines in numbering papers in Government orders and Proceedings, also for enclosures, plates, schedules, groups of standardized forms (but not form numbers), volumes, parts and chapters of a work See also 'Exhibits', page 188

For numbering major budget heads under Receipts, as shown under 'Abbreviations'

N B.—No full point is required after a numeral in an ordinary sentence

Numerals in lower case roman and not italics—

For folios of preliminary matter or supplements (without parentheses)

For sub-paragraphs, clauses, sections or divisions (between parentheses), the gradation to be preferred is I (i), (a) for three sub-sections, etc., I (i), (a), I, for four, and I (i), (a), I, (i) for five, with the addition of (A) if more are wanted Greek or roman lower case letters are not to be employed for this purpose Roman numerals in capitals are out of place for the main section, clause or paragraph numbers

For quantities in Medical works

For contrast with capital numerals and figures

Punctuate figures thus 1,975, £23,126,270, Rs 2,31,26 270; for thousands of rupees (omitting 000) Rs 12,26, for rupees (omitting tens) Rx 1,26,27. (Note that punctuation for crores and lakhs applies to rupees only and not to quantities) No punctuation in year (1895), in G O numbers (No 1268), decimals (10 12), page 1167, or rule 1210 Decimal points to be used for budget figures expressed in lakhs, 78 57 lakhs Omit all commas also in built fractions, as $\frac{2}{10000}$

No punctuation is required for numerals, but to facilitate reading a hair space may separate the groups, as, MDCXIX

For numbers in words use commas, as, Two million, one hundred and twenty thousand, three hundred and fifteen One lakh, twenty-three thousand and sixteen rupees were spent

DIVISION OF WORDS

(a) Division at the end of lines to be avoided as far as possible When a word must be divided, the part left at the end of a line should suggest the remainder which follows in the next line, so the division selected should, if possible, coincide with the pronunciation and the derivation, as photo graph, puritan-ism If this is not feasible, adopt the division which indicates the accent; as photog-raphy, abun-dance, inter-est, respon-dent, corro-dible, pre sent (verb), pres-ent (adj), criti-cism, philos-ophy, musi-cal, practi-cal, produc-tive

(b) The rule that the division at the end of a line should indicate to some extent the part commencing the next line is of importance in words in which more than one good division is admissible; as, episco-pal (not epis-copal), happi-ness (not hap-piness), exalta-tion, imagin-a-tion, but do not divide 'able' or 'ible' in words ending with those terminations

(c) Divide compound words at the junction of their constituent parts; as, spell-bound, story-teller. Do not divide compound or 'double words' containing a hyphen, except at the compounding hyphens, unless they occur in narrow columns or marginal notes; as, good-looking, roller-maker, not good-look-ing, rol-ler-maker.

(d) Divide vernacular words in ordinary type as far as possible 'on the vowel'; as, abhi-shayam, Gokulā-shtami. Two consonants not expressing one sound may be divided; as, Heb-bal.

(e) With other foreign words follow the rule of the language concerned; as, correspond-ent (Eng.), *correspon-dant* (Fr.).

(f) Letters representing a single degree, title, service, etc., as K.C.I.E., I.C.S., are not to be divided in any case.

(g) A group of figures representing a single amount of money, measurement, etc., and connected signs or symbols ordinarily printed without intervening space, not to be divided, as in 10- s., Rs. 1,500,- 10, £- 5,100, nor should fractional parts be placed in the second line. If this cannot be avoided, the fractions should be treated as separate words; as, for Rs. 14-7-6 use Rs. 14/7 annas and 6 pies; Acs. 1,416'16, Acs. 1,416/and 16 cents.

(h) Abbreviations like Rs., p., pp., sec., or No. may in special cases be separated, but they should be placed in the same line as the connected figures if possible.

For typographical reasons and to assist legibility *avoid* the following even when the division is logically correct:—

(1) Two-letter divisions such as 'en,' 'de,' 'or,' 'in' except in very narrow measures, and three-letter when admissible only by the addition of 's' to form the plural, as hor-ses, circumstan-ces.

(2) Division of words of less than six letters.

(3) Division of the last word of a paragraph unless it is of more than four syllables.

(4) Divisions at the ends of three or more successive lines.

(5) Division at the end of the last line of a page, especially the right-hand page.

(6) Divisions in bold display lines: alter the lengths of the lines in headings to avoid such divisions.

TRANSLITERATION.

Transliteration.—Vernacular names not included in this appendix or in the lists referred to therein or in the Imperial Gazetteer should, as a rule, be rendered *literatim* from the current spelling of the same names in the vernacular to which they belong. The orthography prescribed for these names should be scrupulously adhered to. On the other hand when European names and designations are put into the vernacular the characters which represent the sound should be used.

The general principle of transliteration is that each letter in the vernacular alphabet should be represented by a fixed letter or combination of letters in the roman alphabet with as few accented or diacritical letters as possible, though in some cases the rule is not applied fully to consonants. The following table is based on this principle, but in many names of places and words of common occurrence the popular spelling is retained, and the marked or accented letters are not employed.

Official system of transliteration

Roman equivalent	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindustani or Urdu	Urdu	Persian	Nagari (or Hindi)
a	அ	అ	ఆ	അ	ع + ا	ا	ع + ا	अ
ā	ஆ	ఆ	ఆ	ആ		آ	آ	आ
i	இ	ఇ	ఇ	ഇ	ی	ی	ی	इ
ī	ஈ	ఈ	ఈ	ഈ	ی	ی	ی	ई
u	உ	ఉ	ఊ	ഉ	و	و	و	उ
ū	ஊ	ఊ	ఊ	ഊ	و	و	و	ऊ
ri		ఋ	ఋ	ഠ		ر	ر	ऋ
ri		ౠ	ౠ	ഠ		ر	ر	ठ
li	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	ळ
o	ஔ	ఒ	ఒ	ഒ				
ō	ஔ	ఒ	ఒ	ഒ				
ai	ஐ	ఐ	ఐ	ഐ	ای	ای	ای	ए
āi	ஐ	ఐ	ఐ	ഐ	ای	ای	ای	ऐ
ō	ஐ	ఐ	ఐ	ഐ	ای	ای	ای	औ
au	ஐ	ఐ	ఐ	ഐ	ای	ای	ای	औ
m	•	ం	ం	•				
h		ఁ	ఁ	•				ः
k	{	క	క	ക	ك	ك	ك	क
kh		ఖ	ఖ	ഖ	ك	ك	ك	ख
g		గ	గ	ഗ	گ	گ	گ	ग
gh	{	ఘ	ఘ	ഘ	گ	گ	گ	घ
n		ఞ	ఞ	ഞ	ن	ن	ن	न
ch		ఠ	ఠ	ഠ	ن	ن	ن	च
chh	{	ఛ	ఛ	ഛ	ن	ن	ن	छ
j		జ	జ	ജ	ج	ج	ج	ज
jh		ఝ	ఝ	ഝ	ج	ج	ج	झ
n	•	•	•	•				ः
t	•	•	•	•				त
th	•	•	•	•				ठ
d	•	•	•	•				द
dh	•	•	•	•				ध
n	•	•	•	•				न

* Is equivalent to a, i, u

† k when nasal or doubled

‡ Is equivalent to s also

Official system of transliteration—cont.

Roman equivalent.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Canarese.	Malayalam.	Hindustani or Urdu.	Uriya.	Persian.	Nagari (or Hindi).
t	{ த }	త	త	ത	ت	ତ	ت	त
th		थ	थ	ഥ	..	ଥ	..	थ
d		द	द	ദ	د	ଦ	د	द
dh	{ ந ன் }	ध	ध	ഢ	..	ଧ	..	ध
n		न	न	ന	ن	ନ	ن	न
p		प	प	പ	پ	ପ	پ	प
ph	{ ஃ }	फ	फ	ഫ	ف	ଫ	ف	फ
b		ब	ब	ബ	ب	ବ	ب	ब
bh		भ	भ	ഭ	..	ଭ	..	भ
m	ம	మ	మ	മ	م	ମ	م	म
y	ய	య	య	യ	..	ୟ	..	य
r	ர	ర	ర	ര	ر	ର	ر	र
rh	...	...	...	...	رھ	...	...	...
l	ல	ల	ల	ല	ل	ଲ	ل	ल
v	வ	వ	వ	വ	...	ଭ	...	व
l	ழ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
s, sh	..	శ	శ	ശ	...	ଶ	...	श
sh	ஷ	ష	ష	ഷ	ش	ଷ	ش	ष
s	ஸ	స	స	സ	س	ସ	س	स
h	ஹ	హ	హ	ഹ	ه	ହ	ه	ह
ksh	க்ச	క్ష	క్ష	ക്ഷ	...	କ୍ଷ	...	क्ष
jn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ts	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
z	..	...	...	...	ذ ز ض ط	...	ذ ز ض ط	...
zh (je)	..	...	...	...	ژ	...	ژ	...
f	..	...	...	...	ف	...	ف	...
q	.	...	...	...	ق	...	ق	...

NOTE.—At the beginning of a word, may be represented by au, ou, or u, and ى by ai, c, i, or y. Persian letters و and ی are occasionally vowels or consonants; و, when a consonant, is said to be a slight aspirate, و has the power of v or w, and ی that of y.

In Hindustani, etc., the apostrophe ' is prefixed to a vowel without space to indicate the addition of ɛ to the vowel. In older systems it is represented by the circumflex mark â, ê.

The hyphen is used to represent a phonetic connexion as Abd-ul-'ali for Abdul'ali as pronounced; Zain-ul-'abidin, Zain-ul'abidin.

System commonly used for other languages.

Roman equivalent	Grantha character	Gujarati	Marathi (in Nagari)	Kaithi (or Hindi)	Bengali.	Arabic
a	अ	अ	अ	अ	অ	*ع -
ā	आ	आ	आ	आ	আ	ا—(final)
ā	..	..	...	.	.	آ—(final)
i	इ	इ	इ	इ	ই	ی
ī	०/००	ई	ई	ई	ঐ	ی—(final)
u	उ	उ	उ	उ	উ	
ū	०/००	ऊ	ऊ	.	.	
ri	रि	.	...	...	র	
rī	रि	.	...	...	র	
l	ल	...	.	...	ল	
ē	०/००	ए	ए	ए	ঐ	
ai	०/००	अ	ऐ	...	ঐ	ای
o	.	.	.	...	.	ا
ō	०/००	ओ	औ	औ	ঔ	
au	०/००	अ	औ	औ	ঔ	ا
m	०	.	.	.	ম	
h	०	.	.	...	হ	
k	क	क	क	क	ক	ك
kh	ख	ख	ख	ख	খ	خ
g	ग	ग	ग	ग	গ	
gh	घ	घ	घ	घ	ঘ	غ
n	न	न	न	...	ন	.
ch	च	च	च	च	চ	.
chh	छ	छ	छ	छ	ছ	.
j	ज	ज	ज	ज	জ	.
jh	झ	झ	झ	झ	ঝ	...
n	०	०	०	...	०	...
t	०	०	०	०	०	...
th	०	०	०	०	०	...
d	०	०	०	०	०	...

* Is equivalent to e also. E.g., कैलास transliterated would be kal'a.

NOTE.—Before a labial the Anusvara is expressed by 'm.'

System commonly used for other languages—cont.

Roman equivalent.	Grantha character.	Gujarati.	Marathi (in Nagari).	Kaithi (or Hindi).	Bengali.	Arabic.
dh	ਭ	ઢ	ढ	ॡ	ঢ	ذ
n	ਣ	ણ	ण	ॢ	ণ	...
t	ਢ	ત	त	ॣ	ত	ط
th	ਢ	થ	थ	।	থ	...
d	ਢ	દ	द	॥	দ	..
dh	ਢ	ધ	ध	॥	ধ	..
dth	...	...	..	...	...	ض * ط
n	ਢ	ન	न	॥	ন	ن
p	ਢ	પ	प	॥	প	...
ph	ਢ	ફ	फ	॥	ফ	...
b	ਢ	બ	ब	॥	ব	ب
bh	ਢ	ભ	भ	॥	ভ	...
m	ਢ	મ	म	॥	ম	م
y	ਢ	ય	य	॥	য	ی
r	ਢ	ર	र	॥	র	ر
l	ਢ	લ	ल	॥	ল	ل
v	ਢ	વ	व	॥	ব	..
s	ਢ	શ	श	॥	শ	س
s	ਢ	ષ	ष	॥	ষ	ش
s	ਢ	સ	स	॥	স	ص
h	ਢ	હ	ह	॥	হ	ح - ه - ح
ksh	ਢ	ક્ષ	क्ष	...	...	ة 1
jn	...	ਜ	ज	...	...	...
z	...	...	...	...	...	ز
f	...	...	...	...	...	ف
w	...	..	...	...	...	و

* Pronounced as dth in 'width.'

† This letter to be omitted at the end of words, thus هديدة would be Hodaida, except before a following vowel, when it has the sound of *t*, e.g., مدينة النبي *Medina, Medinet-un-nabi.*

Quarterly Catalogue system—To ensure uniformity the following deviations from the official system are permitted.—

n instead of ṇ for न Famil and equivalents in other vernaculars

c " ch " च "

n " ṇ " ण "

t " ṭ " ṭ Telugu and equivalents in other vernaculars

th " ṭh " ṭh "

d " ḍ " ḍ "

dh " ḍh " ḍh "

n " ṇ " ṇ Tamil and equivalents in other vernaculars

ṇ " ṇ " ṇ Tamil

r " ṛ " ṛ Tamil and equivalents in other vernaculars

l " ḷ " ḷ "

l " ḷ " ḷ Tamil, also ṣ Malayalam

s " ṣ " ṣ Telugu and equivalents in other vernaculars

s " ṣ " ṣ "

m for ṃ Uriya and its equivalents, also " Nagari

h " ḥ " ḥ Uriya and its equivalents, also " Nagari

ri " ṛi " ṛi Nagari and its equivalents in other vernaculars

ri " ṛi " ṛi "

l " ḷ " ḷ "

t instead of ṭ for त Hindustani

s " ṣ " ṣ "

h " ḥ " ḥ "

kh " kh " kh "

d " ḍ " ḍ "

r " ṛ " ṛ "

rh " ṛh " ṛh "

s " ṣ " ṣ "

z " ṛ " ṛ "

t " ṭ " ṭ "

z " ṛ " ṛ "

gh " gh " gh "

k " k " k "

Oriental Manuscripts publications—The system to be followed for catalogues to preserve uniformity with those of other provinces differs from the quarterly catalogue system in the following —

r instead of ṛ for र Nagari and its equivalents

r " ṛ " ṛ "

l " ḷ " ḷ "

l " ḷ " ḷ Tamil and its equivalents

n " ṇ " ṇ Tamil

l " ḷ " ḷ Tamil, also Malayalam equivalent

Tamil and Telugu as Sanskrit, with sounds indicated by special symbols as below according to value —

Gutturals . k kh g gh ṇ ḥ ḥ

Palatals c ch j jh ṇ, sibilants y ṣ

Linguals t th d dh ṇ, ṛ, ṛs, also l ṣ ri for Telugu

Dentals t th d dh ṇ, ṛ, ṛs also l ḷ for Telugu

Labials p ph b bh m v h, also h for Telugu

Vowels a ā ī ī r ri l ū ū Telugu u for ū

Diphthongs e ai ō au [and special characters ṣ l ṛ, ṛ r]

Archæological Publications system.—The following modifications of the general scheme may be adopted:—

ñ instead of n for ण Nagari and corresponding characters in other vernaculars and न Nagari;

ñ̄ instead of n̄ for अ Nagari and its equivalents;

ṭ " t " ट "

ṭh " th " ठ "

ḍ " d " ढ "

ḍh " dh " ढ "

ṇ " n " ण "

ś " s " श "

ḷ " l " ल "

ṛ for र Nagari; ṛh for र्ह Nagari.

m̄ for ँ (Anusvāra) Nagari and ° Uriya and its equivalents.

~ over the letter nasalized for ॠ (Anunāsika) Nagari, as in talē.

ḥ for : (Visarga) Nagari and ː Uriya and its equivalents.

ḥ for Jihvāmūliya, also Upadhmāniya (Visarga itself, when followed by क् ख or प् फ, is called Jihvāmūliya or Upadhmāniya, respectively.

ṛ instead of r for ர Tamil and its equivalents.

ṇ " n " ண Tamil.

ḷ " l " ழ Tamil, also Malayalam.

^a (superior) instead of a for medial short silent vowels.

Madras University linguistic works—(i) *Tamil*.—The following characters to be used:—c for ச; ḥ: for ஃ; k for க; l for ல; ḷ for ள; ḷ̣ for ழ; m for ம; n for ன; ñ for ன; ñ̄ for ன; ṇ for ண; ṇ̄ for ண; p for ப; r for ர; ṛ for ர; ṭ for ட; ṭ̣ for ட; v for வ; y for ய.

(ii) *Sanskrit, Special transliteration*.—ñ̄ instead of n̄ for ण; c for च, च; ch for च्च, छ; ñ̄ for न, न; ś for स, श; ṭ for त, ट; ṭh for थ, ठ; ḍ for द, ढ; ḍh for ध, ढ; ṇ for न, ण; ṣ for श, ष; ḷ for ल, ल; kṣ for क्श, क्ष; jñ̄ for ज्ञ, ज्ञ; ṛ for रि, ऋ; ṝ for री, ॠ; ḷ for लि, लृ; Visarjaniya, ḥ; Jihvāmūliya, ḥ; Upadhmāniya, ḥ; Anusvāra, m̄ for म.

(iii) *Phonetic Symbols*.—ị for non-syllabic i; ụ for non-syllabic u; i̥ extra short i; ũ extra short u.

ṇ voiced back nasal ɳ in MS.:

ṇ " palatal nasal ɳ̌ "

v " bilabial fricative ʋ "

ḏ " dental fricative ʒ "

g " guttural fricative ɣ "

æ open e, as in hat; æ: corresponding long vowel; æ̃ corresponding nasalized vowel; ə indeterminate vowel, as in 'below'; ɔ the sound of o in 'more'; ɔ: corresponding long vowel; ɔ̃ corresponding nasalized vowel.

ɑ for nasalized a; ɑ̃ for nasalized ā; ị for nasalized i; ị̃ for nasalized ī; ụ for nasalized u; ụ̃ for nasalized ū.

Linguistic Survey system.—This may be employed under special sanction when detailed scientific accuracy is desirable. It utilizes the characters used for the Catalogue of books and Archæological publications above, in addition to the following:—

h for ʔ Arabic as adapted to Hindustani.

gh " ش " "

zh " ذ " "

' in addition to ʔ, a, ʕ for ʕ Arabic as adapted to Hindustani, also for semi-consonants in Munda, as k', t', p', etc.

— for ʔ at beginning of a word; omit elsewhere.

ʔ instead of a for Alif-i maqsura, Arabic as adapted to Hindustani.

ts instead of ts for च Marathi, etc., also tsh for aspirate.

dz " dz " ज " " dzh " "

zh or g for ځ Pushto according to pronunciation.

gh or kh for ځ " "

q and qq for ڙ and ڙ Sindhi.

n and n for ڻ and ڻ Sindhi.

t and th for ٿ and ٿ " "

á and acute accents for accented syllables.

ā, ē, ĩ, ō, ŏ, ŭ, th and dh for sounds not provided for above which occur in writing phonetically languages like Bengali.

ā, ē, ŏ, n or m for ॐ Telugu according to position.

ā in Korvi.

ei instead of ai for ॐ Tamil and corresponding characters in other vernaculars.

— for letter not pronounced.

li instead of l for ॐ Nagari and allied characters.

f " f " ॐ " "

sh " s " ॐ " "

Ananda Ranga Pillai's diary.—Follows the official system, except that the circumflex vowels (ā, etc.) are used instead of the long symbol ā, etc.

Imperial Gazetteer system.—Vowels: a has the sound of a in 'woman'; ā has the sound of ā in 'father'; e has the vowel sound in 'grey'; i has the sound of i in 'pin'; I has the sound of i in 'police'; o has the sound of o in 'bone'; n has the sound of n in 'bull'; ū has the sound of u in 'flute'; ai has the vowel sound in 'mine'; au has the vowel sound in 'house.'

No attempt is made to distinguish between the long and short sounds of e and o in Dravidian languages, which possess the vowel sounds in 'bet' and 'hot' in addition to those given above. Nor are vowels marked as long in cases where mistakes in pronunciation are not likely to be made.

Consonants: Most Indian languages have different forms for a number of consonants, such as d, t, r, etc., marked in scientific works by the use of dots or italics. But this system notes only the following: the Arabic k, n strong guttural, is represented by k instead of q which is often used. Secondly, it should be remarked that aspirated consonants are common; and in particular, dh and th (except in Burma) never have the sound of th in 'this' or 'thin,' but should be pronounced as in 'boathook' and 'woodhouse.'

Burmese and some of the languages on the frontier of China have the following special sounds;—

aw has the vowel-sound in 'law'; ö and ü are pronounced as in German; gy is pronounced almost like *j* in 'jewel'; ky is pronounced almost like *ch* in 'church'; th is pronounced in some cases as in 'this,' in others as in 'thin'; w after a consonant has the force of *uw*. Thus, *ywa* and *pwe* are disyllables, pronounced as if written *yuwa* and *puwe*.

The names of some places—e.g., Calcutta, Bombay, Lucknow, Cawnpore—have obtained a popular fixity of spelling, while special forms have been officially prescribed for others.

The Burma Government system is not strictly transliteration—the object is to represent the sound rather than the spelling of Burmese words. The only diacritical marks used are the long accent *ē* to represent the *naukpyit* vowel sound, and the circumflex *ô* when the vowel is followed by a final consonant. In addition to its ordinary use to distinguish the component parts of compound names, the hyphen is used to separate letters when a vowel might be mistakenly pronounced; as, Kya-in. An apostrophe may also be inserted when the pronunciation of a word as transliterated is contracted; as, Pa'daung for Pandaung.

The Cingalese system uses the circumflex *^* instead of the long - for the vowels and the following additional diacritical letters: a, â, h, rî, li, lî, ñ, ñ, ñ, t, th, d, dh, d, s, s, ù, h, ñg, ñj, ñd, ñd, mb. For ordinary publications copy need not be followed, and all except the vowel markings may be omitted.

PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation is essentially a guide to meaning, so the best principle is to use only such points as are necessary to show the real meaning at a glance by separating words into groups, and by indicating the relations between groups, though some conventional uses of punctuation marks must be followed. Avoid 'stiff' or 'close' pointing in all works; but as the opinions of authors differ, the copy is to be followed when requested and when it appears that attention has been paid to the matter in the manuscript. In other cases and when several writings appear in one publication, the special features noted below in cases where differences of style are permissible or mistakes are common should be followed.

Punctuation marks should not ordinarily be used after large display lines, nor in legal documents or agreements, but copy is to be followed when the author's intention is not clear or when so ordered, as in the case of High Court notifications, and in reprints of original extracts, letters and quotations placed within quotation marks even if the points appear to be incorrect.

THE COMMA.

Commas are used in a sentence generally to mark off adjuncts, phrases and clauses, non-restrictive adjectives, phrases, participles, participial phrases, adverbial phrases and clauses, and appositional and parenthetical expressions; also usually to separate all consecutive elements of a sentence which might be read together erroneously or which might momentarily bear a wrong interpretation; as, While the men were eating [,] an elephant escaped from travelling circus.

A comma is inserted after each word, phrase or group in a series, except after the last immediately preceding 'and,' 'or' or 'but' closely connected; as, A man, a boy and a girl were present; a hot, wet and disagreeable month; energy and perseverance, commonsense and judgment, are required for success.

But when there is no connecting word between the last two or when there is a contrast the comma is used; as, A man, a boy, a girl, were present; a hot, wet, but disagreeable month; he insisted gently, firmly, but kindly.

If the words in a series are adjectives preceding and qualifying the same noun and not connected by a conjunction they are separated from one another though not from the noun by commas; as, A fine, young bird; an unexpected, extraordinary, uncalled-for departure; a bold, bad man. When the adjective or other word qualifies or modifies the one following or is intimately bound up in sense with the noun no comma is necessary; as, A bright young man; a grand old English farmer.

The omission of the comma after 'and' or 'or' mentioned above is not universal, many authors preferring to use it after the last word in any series whether closely connected by a conjunction or not; as, A hot, wet, and disagreeable month. Copy will be followed if the comma is inserted; if the punctuation is left to the press the point should be omitted.

Synonyms or explanations connected by 'or' are however cut off by commas in all cases; as, He contracted myopia, or short-sightedness, which interferes with his work; they like jaggery, or bazaar molasses, too well. In other cases it is omitted; as, Owing to carelessness or shortsightedness he missed the target; he steals jaggery or rice if he can get it.

An introductory phrase or clause before a quotation, an enumeration, or an observation resembling a quotation, requires a comma after it, unless the introduction is formal or disconnected when the colon is used.

A comma should precede such introductory words, etc., as namely, to wit, that is, e.g., i.e., viz., and conclude the following clause, making the whole a parenthesis.

This applies to summaries and conclusions, also to such words and phrases as the following and kindred terms which usually require a comma after them at the beginning of a sentence and to be cut off by commas in other positions: firstly, moreover, nevertheless, at the same time, at all events, at least, at any rate, as a matter of fact, as a rule, in fact, in short, in conclusion, for instance, on the other hand, on the whole, on the contrary, besides (when not a preposition), however (except when used restrictively, i.e., when it can be omitted without affecting the sense), etc.

It is used after the complimentary introduction and the nominative of address; as, John, carry the water here. Dear Sir, My Friend, etc.

It is used to separate a name from the official designation, title, degrees or their abbreviations, etc.; also between the parts of addresses. It is unnecessary after the number of a house or street, and after the day or month in dates, or between the description and number in orders, proceedings, letters, etc.; as, 150 Mount Road, Madras; G.O. No. 20, Public, dated 20th January 1916; B.P. No. 11 (Land Revenue), dated 5th August 1895.

The comma is not to be used at the end of lines in tabular matter or before leaders. It is used before a dash after a complimentary address run on with the text, when the comma that would be required if the introductory words appeared in a separate line is retained before the dash; as, My Lord,—It is, I submit, quite true.

For further uses of the comma, see under 'Figures,' 'Dash,' and 'Colon.'

THE SEMICOLON.

The Semicolon is used principally in the following cases:—

In a compound sentence when the second member denotes inference, explanation, etc., connected by a conjunction; as, It is sheer waste of time to try to convince him; for he is a self-opinionated man.

When several successive clauses have a common connexion with the preceding; as, The Honourable Member was of opinion that four additional men should be appointed; that the bill should be discussed after two months; and that the opinion of the public should be invited beforehand.

For independent clauses with the connecting word omitted; as, Straws swim upon the surface; pearls lie at the bottom.

For clauses subdivided into smaller portions by commas, or in enumerations, etc., to indicate a grouping relationship where the comma is usually sufficient; as, The chief products are the following: wheat, rice and oats; potatoes, beets, beans; butter and cheese; groundnuts; iron; etc.

Before such words as 'namely,' 'that is,' 'as,' 'viz.,' 'to wit,' introducing an example or statement; as, Its contents can be divided into three sections; that is, displayed advertisement, title page, ornamental composition. This use is purely conventional.

Where such clauses commence with (1), (2), (a), (b), etc., either run on or printed as a sub-paragraph commencing with a lower-case letter, they should be separated by semicolons, and by a semicolon before the conjunction, if any, at the end of the penultimate clause. See example under 'Colon.'

The semicolon to be used also to avoid ambiguity in enumerations with addresses, qualifying titles, etc., run on in paragraph form where the comma would suffice if designations, addresses, etc., were not appended; as, There were present: The Rev. Dr. Gell, Bishop of Madras; Mr. A. Thompson, a solicitor; his son, a vakil; M.R.Ry. V. Ramaswami Chetti, a Madrasi; and the Collector of Madras, Mr. S. F. Joyce. With commas only, this might specify nine persons instead of five.

THE COLON.

The Colon is ordinarily used in a sentence introducing an argument, example, quotation, saying or speech (when run on with the subject matter); generally after such words as 'as follows,' 'these words,' 'to sum up,' 'thus,' etc., and where these words are implied but not expressed; as, Three nations adopted this law: England, France and Italy.

After words marking a new stage in an argument such as, to proceed, to resume, etc.

To separate clauses one of which raises an expectation from the other or which expresses comparison or contrast without a

connecting word; as, Cowards die many times: the valiant never taste of death.

On title pages between the place of publication and the name of the publisher; as, Madras: Edward Press, Georgetown, but not for index side headings, for which use full point or comma according to the original sense; as,

Jones, Mr. A., Appointing — Superintendent of Prisons.
Pensions. Revised rules for —.

After viz., i.e., e.g., etc., introducing an explanation; as, There are three ways of accomplishing the object; viz.: (1) by increasing the funds at our disposal; (2) adding some more members to the committee; and (3) by strenuous work in future.

Before a quotation, speech, or enumeration run on in the same paragraph; as, Shelley wrote the following: "All of us who are worth anything spend our manhood in unlearning the follies of our youth." If the quotation, statement, speech, etc., commences a new paragraph or follows in a separate line add a dash to the colon; as, The following figures prove this:—

THE PERIOD.

The Period or Full point is used—

(a) At the end of a complete sentence of whatever length which is not of an interrogatory or exclamatory nature, or interrupted.

(b) After abbreviated English words which represent the original sound, to denote omission; as, Mr., Dr., Rev. When the contraction affects the sound or the initial or final letters or figures of English words it is indicated by the apostrophe; as, can't, 'twill, tho'. See 'Apostrophe' (a). All abbreviations or contractions of words of foreign origin are shown by the full point; as, op. cit., viz. Note that names like Tom and Will may be either full words or abbreviations.

(c) After letters or initials representing words, names, designations, titles, services, degrees, phrases, etc.; as, T. C. Smith, D.S.O., M.B., I.C.S., e.g., p.m.

(d) After figures and numerals as paragraph or section numbers or headings, and in budget headings; as, I Land Revenue; 30. Stationery and Printing.

(e) Before a dash in side-headings and after extracts when authorities, etc., are quoted at the end.

(f) After words or phrases transposed or inverted in docketts and indexes if the point would be inserted when the words were in their natural order; as, Connemara Library. Annual report of the —.

(g) The point is inverted to represent decimals; as, 1'56, 0'04, Rs. 60'10. Hours and minutes to be separated by the en dash; as, 1-56 p.m.; also fractions of money; as, Rs. 60-1-5.

(h) The decimal point is also used in a special sense to indicate fractions in budget figures expressed in lakhs; as, Rs. 55'43 lakhs.

The period is not to be inserted except as a punctuation mark—

(1) After signs, special characters, figures, chemical or other symbols fully representing omitted letters; as, £20, 23rd, 12mo, lb (but lb.), H₂O.

(2) After initial letters, etc., as headings in indexes and similar works.

(3) After the last figure or word in a line in tabular statement or column matter, whether followed by leaders or not; nor in long lists of names, words or examples.

(4) After sine, log, cosine, tan in mathematical works (though they are contractions).

(5) At the ends of display lines in title pages, half titles, nor at the end of page headlines, after chapter, section or part number at ends of headlines, cross headings, and running titles, if the meaning is equally clear without them.

(6) After numerals or figures for paragraph or section numbers enclosed within parentheses, nor for page numbers.

(7) After roman numerals in the text; as, Chapter XII, Matt. XI, 6; Henry VII, etc. The point is required only after numerals as ordinals; as, Edward VII's reign; but it is better to spell out in such cases.

(8) After letters when used for enumeration or illustration or reference marks; as, appendix B; Rooms A to P; He inspected G, H and I Companies.

(9) After ordinary or superior or inferior letters or figures used as reference marks.

THE DASH.

The Dash is used principally in the following cases:—

To mark a sudden change, irregularity, or break in the continuity of thought in ordinary sentences; as, Then he said—what do you think he said?

To indicate a marked pause, hesitancy, or stammering speech; as, I will—no—I will not—that is I—

To separate purely parenthetical remarks or explanations which appear to be too disconnected to be cut off from what precedes by commas, and yet have closer grammatical connexion than would be required if the parenthesis mark were used. The mark that would be required if the matter set off by dashes were omitted are sometimes inserted before the dashes.

To separate clauses summarizing or explaining those which precede, or repetitions and amplifications of the same statement; as, He lost hope, wealth, friends—in fact everything but honour.

At the end of an introductory paragraph which precedes a remark, statement, quotation, etc., or which is followed by subparagraphs or clauses without connecting words, such as 'the following.'

To separate the side-heading at the commencement of a paragraph from the subject-matter (with a period before the dash), also if run on in the same line after the complimentary salutation in a letter or an address (preceded by a comma), and after such words as Order, Resolution, Reference, etc., in Proceedings. It is not to be used after paragraph or section numbers, nor after index side-heads, for which the usual space is sufficient after a full point.

Numerals, figures and initial letters for enumerations followed by the description in headlines are treated as side-headings and require full point and dash; as, Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature, B.—Statements of Objects and Reasons.

Between a question and its answer if in the same line, but not between such words or their abbreviations *Q.* or *A.* (with or without a number) and the query or reply. This conventional use is adopted

when other paragraphs are run on in the same line and not in paragraph form, to economize space, as in indexes, catalogues etc

Between the end of a quotation, extract or statement, and the name of the author, act, book, or other authority after a period if in the same line, also without a point after a headline before such words or abbreviations, as, *cont*, etc

After such words as Read, Letter, To, Dated, and No in headings to Government orders or proceedings, no full point to be added

Also (without other points) after *substitute*, *add*, *deduct*, *omit*, etc, if the words or figures follow in a separate line

The addition of the dash to another point is to be avoided (except as mentioned under 'comma,' and for paragraph side-headings) and no punctuation mark should follow the dash used for normal purposes

The colon with a dash is used as a special exception between a Honourable Member's name and his speech. The two points are required together in no other cases when run on in the same line, but they may be used if the connected matter at the end of the sentence follows in another line

The dash is also specially employed—

In the place of 'and' (short or half em) in numbers and dates, as 1905—06,

For 'to' (ordinary or one em length), as, Nos 2038—192 1905—15,

Between initials and dates after in 'notes', as, G S —26-1-12

In standardized forms, as, Group IX, 239 (a)—1,000—16 1 15,

For connecting subsidiary letters or numbers, as, 276/1104-R 664/10-3,

Also to denote incremental stages in pay, as, Rs 50—10—80 (see also 'Figures')

It is used with a space on either side to represent the principal words, phrases or transposed subject-matter, in abstracts of Government orders, letters and proceedings, in dockets, indexes and lists of contents, as, Rest house, Approving the proposal for erecting — at Chingleput (see also 'Repetition')

A long dash is used when a sentence is interrupted, or left unfinished, or when a name, remark or date or part thereof is purposely omitted, as, I believe that you are —, but why should I explain, L—d C—n and Mr — are at the bottom of the mischief, He exclaimed — When letters only are represented by the dash it should not be separated by spaces from the rest of the word

THE APOSTROPHE

The Apostrophe is usually employed—

(a) To indicate the omission of letters or figures in contractions when the original pronunciation is altered, etc, as, I've, o'er, 'Twas in '49 (1849) on a winter's night

(b) It is also used in Irish names, as O'Brien, O'Connor Scotch names usually have the turned comma, as, Mc'Dougall in cases of doubt use the apostrophe

(c) In addition to s for plurals of letters, figures and words, as, Ten RE's built it, mind your p's and q's 6's and 9's, there are several who's in the sentence

(d) To indicate the possessive singular, actual or implied, and the plural when ending in any other letter than 's,' the apostrophe and the letter s ('s) are added; as, The King's horses; a Collector's charge; man's body; men's bodies. Use the singular form for such expressions as, Three baker's dozens, ten miner's inches, if the hyphen is not used.

(e) For the possessive plural, it is placed after s; as, Dogs' tails; Tamil Collectors' duties; fingers' ends; Agriculturists' Loans Act.

(f) The possessive case should be used also in the case of nouns denoting time, space and weight, and in the case of a society or committee when it is composed of or is for the classes or persons named; as, The Madras Landholders' Association.

(g) For the sake of euphony, the apostrophe only and no s is added when the word in the singular ends in s, ss, ce soft, etc.; as, For conscience' sake, His Highness' dominions, Mr. Davis' special duty is extended. When the omission is likely to cause ambiguity or when the additional s is distinctly sounded insert the 's; as, Burns's, Princess's jewels.

(h) It is used as a mark of elision in foreign words and names; as, Duc d'Aumale.

(i) It is also employed to assist transliteration of vowel sounds in Persian, Arabic and cognate languages.

The apostrophe is not required (1) after a personal name attached to a building, road, canal, etc., as a compliment, memorial or distinction; as, Amptill Road, Ripon Buildings, Harris College, Breeks Memorial School, Pophams Broadway, Rundalls Road. The 's after such names usually denotes original or present ownership; as, Shephard's School, Mackay's Gardens.

(2) For possessive pronouns ending in s; as, Ours, yours, hers, his, its, theirs, nor for the contractions canst, shouldst and wouldst.

(3) It is also incorrect to insert the apostrophe in such cases as the following where no sense of possession can be implied: Infectious Diseases Act, Companies Act, Additional Curates Society.

PARENTHESES.

Parentheses are used primarily for enclosing words commenting, modifying or explaining some part of a sentence into which they are thrust with little, if any, grammatical connexion. The marks of parenthesis are inserted only if such interpolations or remarks are made by the author of the text; as, I refused to give him (the head clerk) what he wanted. If added by some one other than the original writer the parenthetical portion should be enclosed within brackets, though the interruption in the sentence may be such as would ordinarily require the parentheses or dashes.

To enclose an authority, reference, definition or explanation; as, There are reasons (vide G.O. No. 22, Public, dated 22nd August 1910) for the remarks [Hear, hear!] which I made yesterday.

To distinguish numbers, enumerating or classifying letters of sub-paragraphs, sections or clauses; as, (2), (ii), (c) or such letters or figures used as reference marks.

In certain catalogues of books for the place of publication and the name of publisher, with brackets for the library number if following the name.

— *General.*—In ordinary sentences any point required at the place of interruption independently of the parenthetical clause or remark should be placed after the closing parenthesis or bracket mark, with the usual punctuation for other parts of the sentence within the parentheses. Thus, a complete sentence within parentheses or brackets requires the full point before the closing mark.

BRACKETS.

Brackets are used ordinarily—

To enclose the first of two explanatory or modifying portions of a sentence when parenthesis marks are used for the subordinate parenthetical clause; as, [vide G.O. No. 870 (copy enclosed)]. In ordinary sentences the main digression requires [] and the subordinate (.). Parentheses within parentheses are to be avoided.

To point out words and phrases which are not those of the original writer or speaker, particularly in quotations. They therefore enclose explanatory notes, comments, corrections, omitted or de-coded words in telegrams, interruptions, applause, translations or remarks of another writer or added subsequently, if run on with the text, in fact anything not in the original paper; as, I refused to give him [He means the head clerk] what he wanted. The President (after waiting): "The Hon'ble member from Ganjam [Mr. Ramachandra Rao] is not ready [a pause] so we will adjourn." In this example, the portions within brackets have been inserted by the reporter; if the name were set off by parentheses it would indicate that it was mentioned in the speech.

For words to be substituted, directions as to the mode of filling in forms, and '[sic],' '[?]', etc., inserted to call attention to an error or doubtful statement.

In Secretariat notes which are initialled only by an Honourable Member, the remainder of the surname is added within brackets, as H. G. S[TOKEs].

Single brackets are used to cut off disconnected words, etc., at the ends of lines, such as before catchwords at the foot of a page and before words turned over at the end of a line instead of at the beginning, to save space in verse and in indexes.

Before or after headings, dates, sections, part or chapter numbers cut off from the title or name at the ends of headlines, etc. No full point at end is required in such cases.

Before authorities printed at the end of separate lines, as in correction slips, also in similar places for dates of passing of Acts.

For prices as in list of papers placed on Editors' table, and at foot of title pages.

QUOTATION MARKS.

Double marks (" ") to be used (a) to enclose all quotations or extracts reprinted with the exact words of the original in the text, with single marks for a quotation within matter already enclosed in double quotation marks, and again double marks for a quotation inside the second quotation.

(b) Titles of books, articles, poems, plays, pictures, the names of vessels, airships, aeroplanes, etc., the subject of notes, etc.,

referred to in the text of another paper to have double quotation marks. If in italic or other distinctive type no quotation marks are to be used. (See also 'Italic' and 'Law Reports'.)

(c) In Legislative Council Proceedings, use double quotation marks at the beginning of a speech, at the beginning of each paragraph in which it is continued, and at the end of the last.

Single marks (' ') to be used—

(d) For a quotation within another already enclosed by double marks.

(e) For letters, words or phrases which may not be exact quotations but are used by way of emphasis, example or contrast.

(f) For foreign, vernacular, uncommon, slang or technical terms when printed in ordinary type unless occurring in lists.

(g) For titles of subjects, headings, etc., when referred to in the text, particularly when emphasis or contrast with the name of the work within double marks is desired.

(h) The quotation marks—double or single—are to be placed at the beginning of each paragraph of the extracted matter and at the end only. They are not to be repeated at the beginning of each line in a paragraph or run-on text, except in legal works and proceedings and Law Reports.

(i) Each part of a quotation when interrupted should begin and end with quotation marks.

Punctuation of quotations.—All points belonging to the quotation should come before the closing apostrophes, and other points should follow them according to the sense, except that, for typographical convenience, the full point and comma are printed before the closing apostrophes even if they do not form part of the quotation.

The first turned commas are usually preceded by a colon or if in a separate line by a colon and a dash, but other marks may be needed according to the closeness of the connexion, as, He observed "It is not right to libel a man." He observed as follows: "It is not right to libel a man."

Quotation marks are not required—

(1) For question and answer in evidence before committees courts, etc.

(2) For letters, quotations, extracts, etc., printed separately as enclosures or appendices.

(3) For a précis, summary or extract where the exact words are not repeated or where the tense or person has been altered.

(4) For quotations, extracts, words or phrases in italic, non roman or vernacular characters.

(5) For exact quotations distinguished by being set in a type smaller than the text or by a special indention.

(6) For poetry if in separate lines, but if it runs on with the prose use quotation marks.

(7) For the subject of cross references in annual and other Indexes.

(8) For names of sacred books, titles of reports, pen name names of characters, and for vessels, aeroplanes, etc., distinguished by numbers.

(9) In catalogues and lists for titles of books and other names which ordinarily have single or double quotation marks.

GENERAL NOTES.

A or An.—*A* to be used before words beginning with a consonant, aspirated 'h' or a vowel having a consonant sound as the 'y' in 'union' and 'w' in 'one.'

An is used before a word commencing with other vowels or a silent 'h'; it may also be used before a sounded 'h' followed by an unaccented syllable, but this use is becoming uncommon.

The following are examples:—

an eulogy	an humble	a useful
an euphony	an one-sided	a usurper
a European	a oneness	an Utopian
a ewe	a unanimity	an habitual
a ewer	a unanimous	an heir
a herb	an unicorn	an heirloom
a herbal	a uniform	an historical
a heroic	an union	an honest
a honorarium	a unique	an honour
a hope	a unison	an hotel, -keeper
a horse	a unit	an hour, -glass
an hospital	a universe, -al, -ity	

Acts.—Quotations of the names of Acts to follow the 'Short titles' given in the "List of Acts and Regulations," published annually by the Legislative Department, omitting the initial definite article; as Police Act, 1861; Land Improvement Loans (Amendment) Act, 1889. For style when number is quoted see 'Abbreviations.'

Botanical names and economic products: follow the spelling of the scientific names in the Madras Agricultural Department Bulletin No. 24, or "List of Trees and Woody Climbers," 1914. If they do not appear therein, follow the "Dictionary of Economic Products of India" or "Hooker's Flora of British India." The vernacular equivalents given in all these publications must however be modified to agree with those in this Manual and with the official transliteration, particularly in the substitution of the long vowel for the acute wherever it occurs and in giving preference to the popular spelling, such as cholam for *shólam*.

Dates shall ordinarily be for calendar years. If given for fasli or other special year, the corresponding calendar year and the day and name of English month shall also be given within parentheses. Figures are not to be printed instead of months, except in Secretariat notes.

When abbreviated dates are added to signatures or initials, the year as well as the day and month are to be shown (see also 'Figures' and 'Abbreviations').

Ellipsis.—Indicate omission (1) of part of a word by a short dash; (2) of words in a paragraph by three full points separated by an em space . . . (including the last point, if any), (3) of whole paragraphs, etc., by a full line of asterisks (six for 35 ems size and three for half size) with equal space between. Omissions in Editors' table editions of Government orders may be indicated by asterisks, if not otherwise marked.

Indexes and alphabetical lists.—Hindu names to be arranged according to the personal names.

Languages.—Observe the following order in arranging matter in lists, indexes or appendices: (1) English, (2) Tamil, (3) Telugu, (4) Canarese, (5) Malayalam, (6) Hindustani, (7) Uriya; any other to follow alphabetically.

Mathematical work.—Print the lower case letters in italics and the capitals in roman. The whole matter should be centred if in separate lines, the = symbols being ranged one below the other, but if part has to be taken over to the next line the break is made before an =, a — or + sign; a thick space to separate the signs from the quantities. Whole numbers need not be punctuated; as 13500 not 13,500.

Reference marks.—Ordinary figures or letters should not be employed for this purpose as they lead to ambiguity. Use *, †, §, ¶ in order given; duplicate these when there are more than six notes as **, ††, etc.; for more than twelve use three, as ***. Superior figures may however be employed if the references are very numerous and run throughout the work but never for mathematical work.

Reference marks are to be placed, as regards punctuation, according to the sense. If a single word, say, is extracted and referred to, the reference must be placed immediately after the word extracted and before the punctuation mark. But if an extract be made which includes a complete sentence or paragraph, then the reference mark should be placed outside the last punctuation mark.

Repetition of words to be indicated by double commas if all lines can be indented to keep the words for which the commas are substituted clear of other matter without waste of space. When this cannot be done, 'Do.' to be used for repeated remarks and descriptive matter longer than six letters. 'Ditto' is not to be substituted in any case. Figures are to be repeated, except in date lines, also words and abbreviations of less than six letters.

For indexes and contents space obtained by extra indentation is the best substitute for the side-heading. Long dashes formerly in vogue to represent 'do.' are not to be used. In such indexes, etc. which are re-made up and issued in more than one form the subject heads are to be repeated in full in all cases.

Reprints.—The 'style' as to spelling, capitals, etc., of reprinted orders, letters, reports, etc., connected with a Government order Board's Proceedings or similar paper is to be made uniform according to these memoranda, but when such papers are reprinted separately the style of the original to be followed.

Reprints of Acts, Bills and Notifications of other Governments, and the manuscripts of Old Records, Indexes, Petitions, Examination Lists and Electoral rolls to be followed exactly even as to misspellings.

Rulework.—Except in blank job forms, column lines are not required (1) for matter consisting of three columns and less; (2) to separate annas and pies column, lb. and oz., s. and d., acres and cents, etc.

Special expressions.—The expression 'Indian Christian' to be used instead of 'Native Christian' in all official correspondence and returns but, as it is advisable that the words of Acts should be adhered to until the law is amended, such words as 'Native Christians' occurring in marriage licence notifications and similar works should not be altered.

Decisions or findings of other courts, in whole or part, extract from Acts, books, or reported cases to have double quotation marks at the commencement and end but not at the beginning of a line.

Passages in High Court judgments marked to be under quota to have double side quotations at the beginning of each line.

Interruptions or questions of judges, etc., to be in brackets (without quotation marks) with the name of the judge in small capitals.

All names of books, treatises, etc., to be within single quotation marks.

Names of counsel employed to be in italics with 'and' roman, unless forming part of the name of a firm when ampersand (&) in italics should be used; names of cases cited to be in italics.

Foreign words and phrases to be in italics, except those in common use; but in the italic introductory notes to be in roman.

Ordinary vernacular words to be in roman; but those of rare occurrence when followed by a parenthetical explanation to be within single quotation marks.

Names of judges and other persons mentioned in the text to be in ordinary type.

The nature of suits and petitions, e.g., Original Suit, Civil Revision Petition, etc., when accompanied with numbers in the text to begin with capital letters.

All numbers above ten to be in figures, unless they represent money, dates, sections, rules, articles of Acts, books or judgments; but ordinal numbers to be spelt out, as 'fifth defendant,' 'twenty-second appellant,' etc.

Copy to be followed in the spelling of the names of suitors, of people and places except when they are not uniform in a case.

Abbreviations such as the following to be adopted:—

J. for Judge, C.J. for Chief Justice, JJ. for Judges, I.L.R. for Indian Law Reports, Calc. for Calcutta, Mad. for Madras, Bom. for Bombay, All. for Allahabad, Hon. for Honourable, etc.

Quote English Statutes as follows:—11 & 12 Vict., cap. 87; don't repeat the word "chapter."

In Letters Patent substitute 'article' for the word 'clause' or 'section.'

The words 'section' or 'sections,' 'schedule' and 'article,' to be printed in full unless preceded by name of any Act or regulation in the briefer introductory notes, when they are abbreviated.

Footnotes to cases cited to be in briefer in centre, but footnotes to cases reported to have ordinary reference marks and to precede others at foot of page.

Numbers of reference to cases cited to begin afresh within parentheses on each page.

The following words to begin with capitals wherever they may occur:—High Court, Appellate Side (but higher and lower Court) Appellate Court, Small Cause Court (but small cause side), City Civil Court, Counsel, Judge, District Judge, Subordinate Judge, District Munsif, Magistrate, Sub-Magistrate, etc.

